The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843. No. 1787.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *Collector, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. JOHN LISCOMBE, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. D. L. SPILLANE, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. R DAVISON, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

MORETON BAY.
NOTICE.

THE *SHAMROCK* steamer will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town, on Thursday, 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

Goods for shipment to be at the Wharf, by 3 o'clock on the day of sailing.

Fares and Freights, as usual.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, February 4. 1920

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.
Steam Communication between Sydney Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf—

For GEORGE TOWN and PORT PHILLIP, on Thursday, the 16th of February, at Eight o'clock, a m.

For HOBART TOWN, on Tuesday, the 7th of March, at Eight o'clock, a. m.

Further information obtained on application to

BOYD AND CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

Sydney, January 18. 1815

First Ship to Port Nicholson,
Under positive engagement to sail on the 10th instant,

THE FINE BARQUE *NEW YORK PACKET*, 269 tons, J. Gregory, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to

A. B. SPARK,
Commercial Wharf,
or to J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.

1874

For Port Nelson, Bay of Islands, and Auckland.
WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH.

THE PACKET SCHOONER *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy.

J. B. METCALFE.
1976 Lower George-street.

For Auckland and Valparaiso.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *NAVARINO*, A. 1, 463 tons, C. A. Warming, commander. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.

N. B.—This vessel affords an eligible opportunity for the conveyance of sheep.

February 3. 1772

For King George's Sound, Swan River Manila, and China.
TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS,

THE A. 1., BARQUE *CALEDONIA*, Captain Case. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

N.B.—This is a good opportunity to mechanics and servants proceeding to the westward, as they are much wanted.

Gas Company's Wharf,
January 18. 1481

For the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fine fast-sailing brig *HARLEQUIN*, Captain Gorwood. For freight or passage, apply to

C. W. ROEMER,
1157 Charlotte-place.

NOTICE,

PASSENGERS who intend proceeding per brig *CAROLINE*, to London, are requested to settle for their passages immediately, as she sails positively on the 15th instant.

Steerage £25
Cabin 65

Apply at the Office of Isaac Simmons, George-street. 1764

SHIP *THERESA*, FOR LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE whole of the cargo being engaged, this fine vessel will positively sail on Saturday, the 19th instant. Has two poop cabins disengaged. Carries an experienced surgeon. Early application to be made to

BOYD and CO., or to
1814 J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Under engagement to H. M. Government, to sail on the 12th February.

THE new fast-sailing Bristol-built Barque *EAGLE*, A 1 at Lloyds, 370 tons register, John M. Buckley, Esq., Commander. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. *For passage* apply on board the vessel at the Circular Wharf, to Captain Buckley. *For freight* of Wool only, to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
Bank Court, King-street,
or to JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
1354 Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSAGE ONLY,

THE BARQUE *LOUISA*, Captain Pallot, has still room for one Cabin Passenger, for which early application is necessary, to the master, on board; or to

A. B. SMITH AND Co.,
1876 Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
FOR SIXTY BALES OF WOOL ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE *ACHILES*, 420 tons, William Veale, commander. Apply to the Captain on board, to R. Dacre, or to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
A REGULAR TRADER,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *SPARTAN*, A 1, 361 tons, Walter Macey, Commander, will be one of the earliest ships of the season, is now loading at Deloitte's Wharf. For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.,
Miller's Point.

N.B.—Wool and other goods for shipment by this Vessel will be received, free of charge, at Deloitte's Wharf. 8371

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE*, 605 tons register, James Norie, commander.

This splendid ship made the quickest passage of the season; has first-rate accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon. She will positively sail by the 20th Apr.l. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO,
Bent street.

Sydney, February 3. 1831

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS New Coppered Brig *LLANGOTHLAND*, 196 tons register, George Rouger, commander, having a large part of her cargo on board, will meet with despatch. For freight only, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, January 18. 1507

For London Direct.

THE first class fast-sailing, A.1, barque *PERSIAN*, 347 tons per register, Thomas Milman, commander. This vessel's loading being now nearly completed, she will sail on the 15th instant. For freight, having room only for a few bales of wool, apply to the commander on board, to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
Fort-street; or
CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,
Jamison-street.

NOTE.—A surgeon is wanted for the above vessel; there is also still one cabin disengaged. 1920

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *HAMLET*, 350 tons register, J. Wilson, commander. This vessel is now loading, and, the principal part of her cargo being engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL and CO.
Campbell's Wharf, January 11. 652

For Freight or Charter,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *ESSEX*, A. 1., 330 tons, Henry Oakley, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.

February 6. 1917

A NEW BRIG.

FOR SALE, the whole, or 32-64ths of a new brig, from 130 to 140 tons.

RICHARD DAWSON.

February 4. 1907

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE, Manager.

No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.
(Under the Act of Council 7 and 8 Wm. IV.)
THIRD INSTALMENT.

THE Committee of Management of this Company hereby call for a Third Instalment of ONE POUND per Share, to be paid at the Bank of Australia, in George-street, Sydney, on the said Committee's account, on or before Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February inst.

By order of the Committee of Management.

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.

Sydney, February 2. 1743

Australian Gas-light Company.
(ESTABLISHED BY ACTS OF COUNCIL, 8th WILLIAM IV. AND 3RD VICTORIA.)

THE Directors of this Company hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, to be held at the Company's Office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of affairs for the half year ended the 31st December last, considering of a dividend, and disposing of such other business as in the report may be brought forward.

By order of the Board,

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.

Company's Office, Sydney,
February 1. 1741

A MEETING of the Electors of the Borough of Campbelltown, took place in the new building erected by Mr. Beck, in George-street, Campbelltown, on Friday, the 3rd day of February instant, when a series of resolutions were entered into expressive of the sense of the meeting, approving of Mr. Fitzgerald as representative for the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, and Campbelltown,

Dr. BLAKE, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a committee for carrying out the objects of the meeting—

Messrs. Thomas Argent
John Hurley
Edward Taylor
P. H. Mulholland
James Warby
George Fieldhouse
John Keighran
Edward Taylor, junior
Paul Huon
Dr. Blake
— Vardy
B. Warby
— Reeves
John Sheehan
William Bustle
— Filkins
A. Elliott
Michael Byrne 1941

THIS DAY is published for the composer, Elizabeth-street South,

THE ABORIGINAL FATHER,
A NATIVE MELODY;
Inscribed to the MAYORESS.
Poetess, Mrs. Dunlop. Composer, J. Nathan.
ALSO,
AUSTRALIA the WIDE and the FREE,
A NATIONAL MELODY;
Inscribed to JOHN HOSKING, Esq., the Right Worshipful Mayor of Sydney.
Poet, W. A. Duncan, Esq. Composer, J. Nathan. 1977

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—Having now ascertained the result of our canvas, and that we have succeeded beyond all doubt, through the agency of our very active and efficient Committee, and other friends, in procuring the pledges of a large majority of the City constituency and the promises of a great many more (all of which we can fully rely on), we do not deem it necessary, acting under the advice of our Committee, to prosecute our canvas any further for the present: more especially, as the election for the City cannot take place, at the soonest, until June next.

Under these circumstances, we feel it incumbent on us to return you generally, and individually, our very sincere and grateful acknowledgments, for the warm and spontaneous support which we have met with, and to assure you that, before the day of election, we shall make it a point, as far as possible, to pay our respects in person to those of our supporters to whom we have not yet had an opportunity of returning our thanks for their votes and interest in our behalf.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful, obliged, and obedient servants,
W. C. WENTWORTH,
W. BLAND.

Sydney, 4th February, 1843. 1913

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of those duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws; and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and upport.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstance of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

1252

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter.

GENTLEMEN,—Induced by the solicitations of many valued Friends—Electors of your Counties—I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the forthcoming Legislative Council of this Colony.

In thus coming forward, I beg to say, that although I cannot boast of being an Australian by birth, I may claim to be regarded an Australian by adoption. Having spent nearly the whole of my life (a period of forty-five years) in the Colony; for upwards of thirty of which I have been actively engaged in practical grazing and agriculture; having lent an helping hand to reclaim the once wild and inhospitable forests of Australia, to be, what they now are, well tilled and cultivated fields and pasture grounds; and having also a numerous family, sons of the soil—I think these circumstances may in some measure qualify me for the important distinction to which I now aspire; believing as I do, that no one can represent a country so truly and faithfully, as he, whose interests are in every point assimilated to those of his constituents. Should you, therefore, honour me by sending me forth as your representative in the future Council, I have determined to go there free and unpledged to any party, or to any line of policy except that which to my judgment shall appear best calculated to promote the general interests of the Colony, and particularly of those counties with which I am so intimately connected. I shall always be ready firmly and fearlessly to oppose by all lawful means every measure of an opposite tendency; relying at all times upon the intelligent and united support of my constituents.

With respect to my political opinions, Gentlemen, I think I cannot express my sentiments more fully than in words of a valued friend—it shall be my constant aim and endeavour to promote "*The greatest happiness of the greatest number*;" and holding as I do, that here should be no political distinctions on account of religion, but that a fair field should be afforded to all, without favour to any; I shall strictly adhere to, and zealously maintain, the principle of entire religious equality.

With regard to immigration, I think that something may yet be done whereby many virtuous and industrious families may be brought to our shores from the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and I am decidedly of opinion this ought to be promoted by every possible means, and until that has been tried, and failed, (and I hold it incumbent on the colonists to make the trial), I shall oppose the introduction of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

These, gentlemen, are my views and opinions. Should you be satisfied with them, and approve of me, I shall be most happy to represent your interests in the new Legislative Council, and shall do my best to promote our general welfare. At the same time, should you find one who possesses your confidence more fully than I do; one who is more identified with your interests than I am, and who would more zealously promote your welfare—I shall neither be sorry nor disappointed, but, on the contrary, shall gladly use my best exertions for his return as our representative.

In conclusion, I beg to say that as our electoral district is very extensive, it will require some considerable time to pay my respects to you all, and to solicit your votes personally; but I hope to have the pleasure of doing so at an early opportunity, and shall appoint a day and place in each locality to meet you, with a view more fully to explain my sentiments and views.

In the mean time, Gentlemen,
I beg to subscribe myself
Your devoted and humble servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

Richmond, February 1. 1911

VETERINARY.

JOHN STEWART, Licensed by the Royal Veterinary College of London, in 1832, Author of "Advice to Purchasers," and of "Stable Economy," and formerly Professor of Veterinary Surgery in the Andersonian University of Glasgow, has his place of business at the corner of Liverpool and Pitt Streets.

HORSES are received at the stables for medical treatment, for sale and to livery.

The horse-shoeing FORGE is open from six to six.

OUR PATIENTS, Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, are attended, at their own stables.

N. B.—Unpaid letters are not answered. 365

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King, and Westmoreland.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving that no Candidate has come forward to represent you in the forthcoming Legislative Council, I beg leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

For this favour, I ground my pretensions on the long experience of upwards of twenty-two years, which I have had in the pastoral and agricultural pursuits of these counties, the large stake which I hold in them and the adjoining County of Argyle, as well as my public services in these districts, which I trust are still fresh in the memory of the most of you.

My public principles are, I flatter myself, well known, I shall continue strenuously to uphold both the legitimate rights of the crown and of the people, as guaranteed by the British Constitution, and will equally oppose any encroachment on the prerogatives of the one or the rights of the other.

In the same spirit, I am prepared to advocate the full liberty of conscience, and of private judgment, in matters both of religion and politics.

I am decidedly of opinion, that an assured increase of population from the parent State, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the Colony, as well as of the British Empire. And I am therefore prepared to make every exertion to encourage and maintain Immigration. To these principles I can so far pledge myself.

But in regard to other matters which may be brought forward, I will expect that I may be allowed, after the best consideration, to exercise my own judgment, in forming which, I shall ever weigh most attentively any suggestions which may be made to me by my constituents.

I shall only further assure you, that should I obtain the high distinction of being elected your representative, I shall exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to support not only your interests, but those of the whole community, and that, in my efforts for this purpose, neither the frowns of power, nor any personal interest, shall ever induce me to swerve from the duties to which I now pledge myself.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
1014 L. MACALISTER.

To the Electors of the United Boroughs of Campbelltown, Liverpool, Windsor, and Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing elections, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do feel, that in so doing, I profess not only to have the *will*, but also, to some competent extent the *ability* within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger; you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still *deeper* interest which I feel, as an *Australian*, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In seeking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of *all*, without compromising the legitimate rights of *any*.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and it requires but the establishment of a liberal and consistent system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow-countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the *best boon* which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian confliction.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote these interests by every just and legitimate means in my power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, an untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servant,
R. FITZGERALD.

Windsor, January 13. 762

To the Electors of the County of Bathurst.

GENTLEMEN,—No Candidate having hitherto appeared for the representation of your County, in the Legislative Council, I beg to solicit the honour of your suffrages at the approaching election.

It may perhaps be objected to me, that I am neither resident in, nor have any immediate connexion with your County, and if any eligible Bathurst candidate had come forward, I should not have offered my pretensions. But I may be permitted to observe, that your great interests are identical with those of the colony at large; that sixteen years of my life have passed since my arrival on these shores, during which time I have not been an inattentive observer of colonial affairs; that my perfect leisure will enable me to give that close attention to your interests, which they require, and that my presence on the spot will enable me to attend every discussion that takes place in our Council.

A sincere friend to civil and religious liberty; I will never consent to any infringement in principle of the laws by which they are protected; my best efforts shall be used to promote education, to introduce strict economy in our public expenditure, to encourage and increase by all means those productions of which our country is capable, and to promote such measures as may lead to the necessary supply of labour, by the introduction of a healthy system of immigration.

I shall lose no time in waiting upon you personally. Should I succeed in obtaining the honour of becoming your representative, I will discharge the duties that will then devolve upon me, firmly, faithfully, and zealously, to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
F. W. UNWIN.

Sydney, 2nd February, 1843. 1776

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

The grounds upon which I venture to lay claim to this mark of your confidence, are, the fact of my having resided in the colony for the last seventeen years, and having thus had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its interests. The knowledge and experience which I have thus acquired, I shall, should you do me the honour of returning me as your Representative, employ to the best of my ability in promoting those objects most conducive to the welfare of the colony.

171 JOHN COGHILL.

To the Electors of the Counties of Murray, St. Vincent, and Auckland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the New Legislative Council.

The experience of a busy life, spent from my boyhood as a settler—an intimate acquaintance with the localities of your several counties, with their capabilities, and their peculiar demands for legislative support—a constant residence among, and habits of daily intercourse with, the inhabitants of this extensive district, will, I should hope, enable me, if elected, to fulfil the duties which a representative owes to his constituents.

A new era is dawning upon our country. We have passed our tutelage, and are assuming the management of our own affairs. The elements of prosperity and greatness, are lying dormant in the land; and the first object of legislation should be, to arouse them into life and activity. If I have the good fortune to become your representative, I promise you that I shall devote attention, industry, and zeal, to the promotion of this object.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant.
T. A. MURRAY.

Yarrawlumla, January 13. 1141

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.

Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

To the Independent Electors of the County of Argyle.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apprise you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative in the Legislative Council.

I am induced to come forward to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, on the grounds—of my whole life having been passed in the Colony, and the best part it among you in this county. From my knowledge of past events I must have gained some experience, and be able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of any measures which may be brought forward affecting the interests of the Colony.

If you may think me worthy of the important trust of becoming your representative, I will pledge myself to use my best exertions to promote not your interests only, but of the Colonists generally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BRADLEY.

Goulburn January 1238

BATHING.

ROBINSON'S Cold, Hot, Tepid, or Shower BATHS, Woollomooloo Bay, Government Domain, are open every day (Sundays excepted).

	TERMS:—	£	s.	d.
For Cold Baths.	Single Bath.....	0	1	0
"	One month.....	0	7	0
"	Three ditto.....	0	15	0
"	Six ditto	1	5	0
"	Twelve ditto	2	0	
Shower Bath		0	1	6
Hot or Tepid ditto.....		0	2	6
Hot, Tepid, or Shower, per month!..		1	1	0

January 17. 909

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH FARMER is happy in announcing to his friends and numerous supporters, that on Thursday next, the 9th instant, he will open those new and commodious premises opposite his present residence, and adjoining the warehouse of Messrs. Charles Appleton and Co.

J. F. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support with which he has been favoured, and feels much pleasure in being enabled to add that he shall now have it in his power to accommodate his friends in a superior manner from the extent and convenience of his new premises, which have been built purposely for him; and fitted up under his special superintendence—with an eye to comfort and despatch of business. He pledges himself to continue to pay the same prompt attention to their orders, which he flatters himself has uniformly distinguished his establishment.

J. F. has for some time past been receiving the greater part of his stock direct from London, under the most favourable circumstances, which will be apparent to all on being informed of the fact,—that he has a buyer resident in London, who had previously been engaged in this business in the Colony, and is consequently well acquainted with the description of goods best suited to the taste of the Ladies of Australia.

In fancy dresses, shawls, scarfs, bonnets, &c., &c., (his shipments being made monthly), he will always be enabled to offer a variety of the newest and most fashionable articles at the lowest possible remunerating prices; to enable him to carry out his views in giving his customers cheap goods, he purposes adopting the ready money system, which he trusts will meet with the approbation of all.

J. F. would further draw the attention of the Ladies to his October shipment of goods, just received by the *Saint George*, and reserved and marked in accordance with his new cash system, particularly for the opening of the new premises.

N.B.—Country dealers supplied as usual.

Victoria House, Pitt-street,
February 3. 1766

REDUCTION IN SUMMER GOODS.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to announce to the Ladies of Sydney and the public, that they have made a considerable reduction in the prices of their SUMMER GOODS, to clear them off, in order to make room for the large supplies they are daily expecting from the London and Manchester markets, their present stock of PRINTS, PAINTED MUSLINS, MOUSSELINES DE LAINE SHAWLS, SCARFS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., they will now offer at LESS THAN LONDON PRICES; they have also, on hand, an extensive assortment of BABY LINEN and LADIES' READYMADE LINEN, which they will also offer on the same unusual terms.

P. S.—Pite and Preston particularly solicit the favours of ladies requiring RIDING Habits, which they continue to make to measure in the first style, and have specimens readymade for inspection.

1596 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

To Tailors, Drapers, and others.

J. LOVECRAFT, Tailor, and Draper, begs to inform the Public, that in consequence of his intention to leave for England by an early opportunity, the whole of his extensive and well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins, of the best quality, together with Waistcoatings of every description, of the latest patterns, and best materials, is now offered for sale at very reduced prices. The stock includes a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, of which a great portion has just arrived by the *St. George*, imported expressly for the trade, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the Colony. Also, a quantity of Christy's best Black Hats, and Youths' Caps, made to J. L.'s order, and imported by him.

The attention of the trade generally is invited for they will find it well worth their while to purchase now, as such an opportunity does not often occur.

N.B.—J. L. requests that all claims against him may be sent in for immediate payment, and that all persons indebted to him will settle their accounts before the first day of March next, as after that time any outstanding debts will be handed over to his solicitor.

George-street, February 4. 1932

To Town and Country Storekeepers Families, Settlers, and Others.

THE Subscriber not having met with a purchaser of the entire stock-in-trade, has commenced SELLING OFF by hand the whole of his valuable and extensive stock of LINEN-DRAPERY, MERCERY, HOSIERY, FRENCH and CHINA GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, SLOPS, &c. As the business will if possible be closed by the 1st January an early attendance is requested, when such DECIDED BARGAINS will be offered, that a single visit will convince purchasers that this is not one of the many PUFFS daily put forth to gull the public, of "Bankrupts' Stocks"—"Clearing out"—"Selling off," &c., but a real and *bona fide* selling off, at the greatest sacrifice, to prevent a public auction, H. O. A. positively retiring from business, and about to quit the colony for Europe.

China matting, reduced from 6s. to 2s. the yard

China preserves, reduced from 7s. to 3s. 6d. the jar

A small batch of very superior sherry port in pints, constentia, and old hock, at less than cost prices.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends, in town and country, that their respective accounts are closed from this date. An immediate settlement of all open accounts is requested, and all demands sent in for payment.

H. O. AYRANE,
British and Foreign House, 69, George-street, three doors south of the Royal Hotel.

November 21. 718

GREAT BARGAINS!

To be had at the Establishment lately occupied by R. C. Gordon, George-street,

ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THE FACT.

LIST OF GOODS of the best description, which will be sold at 30 per cent. under prime cost, namely—

	£	s.	d.
200 Dress coats, London made, best superfine cloth	2	2	0
100 Frock ditto, lined, with silk velvet collar, &c.	3	0	0
300 Pair cassimere trousers, all colours	1	1	0
500 Fine holland blouses, at.....	0	7	6
500 Superfine cassimere waistcoats 7s to	0	8	6
100 Ditto blue cloth jackets, at	1	4	0
100 Youths' ditto ditto.....	0	15	0
200 Fair fine fancy trousers, 8s. 6d. to	0	10	6
300 Shooting coats, from 7s. 6d. to	1	4	0
100 Superfine top coats, with capes, from	2	0	0
200 Superfine cloaks, from	2	0	0

With a great variety of Children's Clothing, superfine Cloth, Cassimeres, Merinos, Doeskins, Lining Calico, Ribbons, Silk, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Drapery, Slops of all description, Table Linen, &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED. 8091

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

AT JAMES WADE'S may be obtained, for cash, every description of drapery, &c., twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

Having made arrangements to receive a constant supply from England, the undermentioned goods can at all times be obtained.

Fast-coloured print dresses, 4s. 10d. each
Fine calicoes, 6d. per yard
Fine longcloth, 7½d. ditto
Printed and Swiss muslins, 7s. 6d. each
Cap and bonnet ribbons, 4d. per yard
Good quality stockings, 1s. per pair
Urlings edging and lace, 1s. 6d. per dozen
Real thread lace, 4½d. per yard
Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets, very cheap
Berlin wools, worsteds, &c., in every shade
With every article in drapery.

J. W. respectfully solicits an early visit from his friends and patrons.

Devonshire House, Pitt street. 1890

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of gentlemen to the following articles in their Tailoring department, which will be found to be of the very best quality and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices.

Grass-cloth Taglioni coats, weighing LESS THAN 5½ OUNCES
Patent WATERPROOF lunette cloth D'Orsay coats, quite new
Patent WATERPROOF Zephyr Mackintosh coats, quite new
Mixed Zephyr cloth D'Orsay coats, the last new cut
A complete assortment of west-end of London-made clothing, hats, glove, shirts, stocks, and braces, with every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman
Military ducks and drills, of the very best qualities
Rich silk, satin, and cashmere vestings
Best superfine wool-dyed cloth and cassimeres
Lunette cloths and patent cachmeres
Black, blue, and scarlet livery plushes, with striped livery vestings to match

Pite and Preston would more particularly call the attention of SETTLERS to their COLONIAL TWEEDS, and an assortment of slops, blankets, rugs, &c.

N.B. A suit of clothes (as usual) of the first order of cut, quality, and workmanship, made to measure in ten hours.

1940 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

Ex "St. George,"
AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

SHIRTINGS, LONG CLOTHS, PRINTS
De laines, Cachmeres, Orleans
Book, mull, and jacconet muslins
Nursery diapers
A large assortment of handkerchiefs and shawls, new styles
Cardinal capes and scarfs
Ladies' and Gentlemen's gloves in endless variety
A large assortment of silks, ribbons, prints
Merinos, flannel, hosiery, gloves
Haberdashery, millinery, shawls
Straw, Tuscan, and satin bonnets
Lace, beaver hats, blankets
Sheetings, counterpanes, carpets
Ticks, jeans, towellings, damasks
Table linen, perfumery
Brushes, combs, jewellery
Ornamental clocks and vases, always on sale either wholesale or retail, being a direct importation from the manufacturers, and purchased for cash, the Proprietor is enabled to offer every article at London prices.

TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN,
Dining and library mahogany tables, with one very handsome eight feet sideboard.

THOMAS PERKINS,
1767 31, George-street.

London-made Superfine Hats, ex St. George,
FROM THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF ROBSON AND MARVEY, ST. JAMES'S,

TO BE HAD AT the Retail Establishment of ISAAC SIMMONS, George-street, late R. C. Gordon's, price 28s.

These Hats are of the latest fashion, and finest quality ever imported. 1519

EX LATE ARRIVALS,
AND ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

FRENCH RED WINES, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Dunbar's Ale and Porter in four and five dozen cas

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

CLEARANCE.—For London, the barque *Kinnear*, Captain Lidderdale, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr., Mrs., and Master M'Donnell, and servant, Mrs. Wild and servant, Miss Wild, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kelsall, R.N., and Dr. Smith, R.N.

A new schooner called the *Mary Jane*, arrived yesterday, from the Manning River; she is about one hundred and ten tons burthen, was built by Mr. Howie, at the Manning, and appears to be a very fast sailer.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

February.		SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE. morn	even
8	WEDNESDAY	5 18	6 42	3 42	4 6

First Quarter, Feb. 8, 36 m. past 2, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no recollection of the lines referred to by Nan.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In order to make room for a report of the meeting held at Camden, on Monday, we have been compelled to omit the proceedings of the Legislative Council yesterday. The clauses of the Election Act to twenty-five were proceeded with; the clause forming the electoral districts being postponed until Tuesday next, Mr. James Macarthur having given notice of his intention to move certain alterations.

PAYNE'S SALTING MACHINE.

Our attention was forcibly struck on Monday morning, by one of our advertisements, announcing, that Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst, of Queen-street, "having become licensees under Payne's patent, or salting and curing beef and other animal substances, had just received from London the apparatus complete, capable of curing several hundred weight of meat at one operation, and were now ready to enter into contracts with the public to any extent."

Upon enquiry, we find that Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst are not, as is supposed, in possession of machines for sale, but are desirous of salting beef for the public, exactly on the principle of the Sydney Salting Company. We must acknowledge that we regret this. The importance to the colony of having this business conducted by a public company is, that the meat will be thereby better *classified*, and that the Company's *distinctive brands* will be a guarantee to the British and other markets that the article is what it professes to be. In other words, a Company would *at once* inspire a confidence on the part of exporters, consignees, and consumers, which a private firm, however judiciously its business might be conducted, could not acquire until after a considerable lapse of time. Perhaps the Company may be able to come to some arrangement with Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst for the use of the machine which they have imported.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Civil Side.

Before the three Judges in banco.

COLLINS v. ELWIN.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Herald.)

Thirdly,—The judgment ought to be arrested, or a *venire de novo* awarded. In the latter case it will be sufficient to show that one of the counts is bad, inasmuch as the damages given apply to all. Empson v. Griffin, 11 Ad. and E. 186. Leach v. Thomas 2, M. and W. 427. Day v. Robinson, 1 A. and E. 554. The fifth count is clearly bad; the *innendo* by which the words are made actionable, being too large. The office of an *innendo* is to explain, not to add to the meaning of words; and when the aid of extrinsic matter is necessary to warrant the construction put, the existence of that matter must be previously averred. In the fifth count, the words are, "he is no partner of Hart's, who will come in as his principal creditor," *innendo* "that the plaintiff was in insolvent circumstances, and would be obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors." Now, without the aid of prefatory averments, and proper colloquia, which are here entirely wanting, these words might bear fifty other constructions than that assigned by the innendo—and the count therefore, not containing words actionable in themselves, is clearly bad. Goldstein v. Foss, 1 Bing, 489, Gompertz v. Levy, 9 A. and E. 292. But besides this objection to the particular count, it is submitted that judgment must be arrested, on the ground that the whole declaration discloses in no one count sufficient cause of action. The words are alleged to be spoken of plaintiff in his trade—and not being defamatory in themselves, are sought to be made so by special damage. But unless words are disparaging in themselves, no special damage can make them so, which is not the legal and natural consequence of their being spoken here. As to the words "he is no partner," it has been already argued that there is no necessary connexion between the speaking of such words and the refusal of a party to whom they are spoken to purchase an article in the trade of the person spoken of—and if so, that disposes of three of the counts. As to the remainder, relative to the bills, the words there are not shown to be connected by the party speaking them in any manner with the plaintiff's trade—and not being disparaging to his trade in themselves, cannot even be made so by special damage. For the dictum of Heath 9, in Moore v. Meager, 1 Taren 42, that "all words are undoubtedly actionable, if a special damage follows," is mere law, and a contrary doctrine is expressly laid down in Kelly v. Partington, 5 B. and Ad. 645. The words "he is no partner," then not being rendered actionable by any allegation of a legal special damage, and the words as to the non-payment of the bills not being disparaging to the trade in themselves, nor shown to be so by any matter with which the speaker is averred to be connected, on the record—the action must fail altogether, unless the words themselves necessarily convey some imputation on the plaintiff in the way of his trade. Now it is not enough that the words have a probable tendency to injure him in his trade—to make them actionable, they must have a natural (as distinguished from probable) tendency so to do. This is expressly laid down by Bayley, J., Lumby v. Allday, 1 Tyrwhill, 217, and that doctrine is recognised in the subsequent cases of Ayre v. Craven, 2 Ad. and E. 2; Dayley v. Roberts, 3 Bingh. New Cases, 835; Brayne v. Cooper, 5 M. and W. 249.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, and Mr. Darvall, opposed the motion on behalf of the plaintiff, but were directed by the Court to confine themselves to the question of privileged communication, being of opinion that the words were actionable in themselves, and suggesting that the objection taken to the fifth count was cured by the rule of Court.

The counsel for plaintiff accordingly argued as follows:—

It was unnecessary for this case to be put to the jury as a question of privileged communication, for there was abundant evidence to show express malice on the part of the defendant. It is the duty of no man to accomplish any end by false means,—and must not the defendant have known he was speaking falsely when he said that plaintiff was no partner of Hart's? He was acquainted with all the transactions, and had seen all the correspondence between them,—and how could he, in the face of all this knowledge, honestly affirm that he was no partner? No attempt was made at the trial to show that he was not a partner,—and it was admitted by his own counsel, that on the issue taken as to that fact, there must be a verdict for the plaintiff. Then as to the non-payment of the bills: Hart's letter to Waugh shows that he was willing to pay them, and disproves all that defendant had predicated so confidently of their being dishonoured. There was no misdirection: Parmith v. Copeland, 6 M. and W., shows that the Judge was not bound to declare his opinion as to the facts amounting to a privileged occasion or not. As to the damages, they were not against evidence; the insolvency of plaintiff was a natural consequence of the defendant's conduct, and the jury gave damages accordingly. Besides, in the present case it was not necessary to prove special damage—the slander being of the plaintiff in the way of his trade. Ingram v. Lawson, 6 Bing. N.C., 206; Jones v. Littler, 7 M. and W.; Stanton v. Smith, 2 Ld. Ray., 1180. Then as to the privileged communication, there is clearly none in the present case. The fact of defendant having sent for Irving, distinguishes it from all then cited. In Todd v. Hawkins, cited by the other side, the defendant was held to be privileged because he was the son-in-law of the party to whom the communication was addressed. But there was no such relation between the defendant and Irving; and indeed to make the cases cited on the other side applicable for the defendant at all, the words complained of should not have been spoken to Irving, but to Hart. If the defendant had been writing or speaking to Hart, there might have been some pretence for calling the communication privileged. Besides, he was actuated by malice; he went about every where slandering the plaintiff, stabbing his character, and defaming him; and his expression "these infernal bills," on finding they had been paid, clearly show the *animus* by which he was actuated. According to Waugh he never spoke to defendant of plaintiff, that the former did not "open upon Collins,"—indeed it was clear that his object was to benefit Hart at the expense of Collins, and regardless of all consequences to the latter. He was trying to gain an improper object by impure means; he might have been striving to save his friend; but in so doing he was not actuated by pure intentions, but by a desire to bear down and oppress the plaintiff.

Another answer to the defendant's motion for a new trial is, that he omitted to move for a nonsuit, and not having taken the opinion of the Judge in that manner, he is too late to complain of the verdict. Moore v. Eddowes, 2 A. and E. 133. As to the objection to the 5th count, that is met by the 129th rule,—it comes too late, and cannot now be taken.

The Solicitor-General in reply:—The 129th rule is no answer to the objection to the 5th count, the objection being one not of form, but of substance. The rule provides, "that to prevent a failure of justice by reason of mere errors or defects of pleading, no objection shall in any such action be altered in respect of any such error or defect after verdict; nor at any time, unless expressly assigned by special demurrer." Now the objection to this count is ground for general demurrer, and is not therefore a mere error or defect of pleading in stating a cause of action, which would be cured after verdict; but is in respect of a count which discloses no cause of action at all. It is in point with Day v. Robinson, 1 A. and E., which, as well as Alexander v. Angle, 1 Tyr. 15, show that the verdict makes no difference. Moore v. Eddowes is directly in point against the view with which it was cited; it simply determines that a party having taken one line of defence at the trial, cannot afterwards move for a new trial, on a ground not before insisted on either to the Jury or Judge. To the same effect is Chesterton v. Lamb, in a note to which Moore v. Eddowes is cited, where Pattison, J., says, "the defendant's counsel should either have put the point to the Jury himself, or requested the learned Judge to do so in summing up." In the present case both were done; the defence at the trial was upon the very point now taken, and the learned Judge was also requested to put the point to the Jury. Stanton v. Smith, cited on the other side, is an equivocal authority, and if the observation of Cullman, J., in Doyley v. Roberts, be correct, may be considered as overruled. "It is a solitary case," he observes, "and at variance with decisions before and since." No answer has been given to the objections against the evidence, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to observe further on that part of the case. The question of privileged communication has been partly met by an attempt to show proof of express malice, but as that was for the Jury, and was never put to them, this is no answer to the objection, and requires no reply. No case in point has been cited to show that this is not a privileged communication; but upon general principles, and the cases referred to, the plaintiff's counsel contend that it is not privileged. The defendant contends the contrary, and weighing the arguments of either side, it will be for the Court to determine between them. The *bonâ fides* of the defendant is chiefly sought to be impeached by the fact of his asserting in denial of the partnership, which, as it is said, he must have known to exist, was accomplishing his end by false means. But the fallacy of the plaintiff's counsel consists in their attributing to words merely intended to be expressive of an opinion, an intention, on the speaker's part, of positive allegation of fact, coupled with a knowledge at the same time of such fact being untrue. Now, the joint interests of Collins with Hart was never denied by defendant; but as Waugh said, he denied Hart's liability "in the mercantile sense of the term." In point of fact there was no notoriety of any partnership to the world, nor were there any articles of partnership in existence. But his liability as a partner to third persons was another question; and it was with reference to this liability, that the assertion was obviously made. No possible motive can be suggested for the assertion with any other view. To persist then in charging the defendant with uttering a falsity, in the moral sense of the word for making the above allegation, seems to be most unwarranted. As to the defendant "opening upon Collins," it was admitted by Waugh, who used the expression, that what he meant was, that defendant always complained of Collins's recklessness and imprudence, but nothing more. The expression "these infernal bills," was five months after the speaking of the words to Irving, and only showed by strong language, (language, by the by picked out by Mr. Waugh) how deeply the defendant felt for their effect upon Hart's pocket. It is unnecessary to allude to the observations on defendant's conduct or plaintiff's character, or the manner in which they have been commented on in this case by plaintiff's counsel. The plaintiff comes into Court as a person carrying on a trade, and alleging that certain words spoken by defendant have injured his trade. To talk of the defendant as an aggressor, or of the plaintiff as a degraded man, is not therefore to the point, and need not be answered. But as to the *bona fides* of the plaintiff in bringing this action, one word may be said. The words are spoken in July, 1841, and the action is not brought until June, 1842; which would raise a presumption that it is not in truth brought by reason of the words spoken to Irving, but in consequence of plaintiff's failing to obtain an advance from defendant—especially as almost all the evidence had relation to this advance, under the pretence of showing the *animus* of the defendant. This, however, has but little to do with the matter before the Court, on which it is unnecessary to say more. Under all the circumstances it is submitted that the defendant is entitled to a *venire de novo*, or to a new trial.

The Court said they would take time to consider.

The arguments lasted two days and a-half, and as the question raised by the defendant, seems to us to be of great importance in a public point of view, we have taken some pains to give a full and accurate report.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

This Day, February 8.

Marianne Street and William Henry Beaumont, of George-street, Sydney, jewellers, special, to disprove debts, at noon.

The Supreme Court will sit this day on such Insolvency Business as may be brought before it.

To-morrow, February 9.

Francis Ellard, of George-street, Sydney, music-seller, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Charles Lamomeris D. Fattorini, adjourned second, at eleven.

Frederick Schulthies, of Brickfield-hill, Sydney, jeweller, single, at one.

Robert Cruden Gordon, of George-street, Sydney, merchant, adjourned second, at half-past one.

SALE OF LAND.

The first sale of land under the new "Act for regulating the sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," will take place this day, at the Colonial Treasury, at eleven o'clock. The following is an abstract of the sale.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Cumberland.—1. 115 acres, parish of South Colah. 2. 97 acres, same place. 3. 50 acres, same place. 4. 139 acres, same place. 5. 45 acres, parish of North Colah, 6. 70 acres, parish of North Colah, near Dural. 7, 8. 50 acres each, parish of North Colah, commencing at the northern corner of G. Hall's 600 acres. 9. 40 acres, parish of North Colah, near Dural. 10. 100 acres, parish of North Colah, commencing at the south-western boundary line of G. Hall's 600 acres, distant 53 chains from the south-west corner thereof. Upset price 2Cs. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

St. Vincent.—1. 50 acres, parish of Huskisson, 2. 107 acres, at Jervis Bay. 3. 94 acres, same place. 4. 50 acres, same place. 5. 33 acres, same place. 6—9. 40 acres each, same place. Upset price 20s. per acre.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed James Frederick Palmer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the Town of Melbourne, as well as for the adjoining County of Bourke. In the *Gazette* Notice of the 17th January last, appointing Justices of the Peace for the Town of Melbourne, the name Henry Palmer was erroneously inserted for James Frederick Palmer.

The New Zealand Church Act.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday has a few observations in reply to our remarks of Saturday on this subject. The gist of the *Chronicle's* article is in the following question: "Can the *Herald* show us any authority for colonial governors suspending the laws of the colonies over which they preside? if not, we imagine Mr. Shortland has made himself liable to an impeachment." To this query we beg to say that except in very urgent cases, governors have no such power; but there is a very strong law—the law of necessity—which prevails equally at New Zealand as elsewhere. And we would take the liberty of asking if the *Chronicle* can show us any authority for a governor paying money when his pockets are empty? If not, we imagine Mr. Shortland has not laid himself open even to censure, much less impeachment.

Charge for Assigned Servants and Constables while in Hospital.—The following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*: "His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct it to be notified, that the charge of one shilling per diem, for the Medical attendance of Assigned Servants in the Convict Hospitals, will be made for whatever period they may be retained therein, instead of being limited to thirty days, as at present, under the regulations contained in the Government Order of the 29th June, 1831: His Excellency directs it to be further notified, that a charge of one shilling and ninepence per diem has been established for the attendance of Constable in such Hospitals, and that the amount will be retained from their salaries. All payments for the attendance of persons in Hospitals, are in future to be made monthly."

Road from Bungonia to Kearwarree.—His Excellency the Governor having, with the advice of the Executive Council, deemed it expedient to open and make a parish road from Bungonia to Kearwarree, a survey and tracing, showing the intended line of the said road, are deposited in the office of the Surveyor General; and those persons interested therein, are requested to transmit in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council, before the 3rd of March, any well-grounded objection which may exist to the formation of the said road.

The Redfern Estate.—This estate, which is popularly known as the most eligible convertible property of the day, will be sold this day, at the mart, by Mr. Stubbs, as far as relates to that select portion comprising allotments from block 8. Those building mechanics and others, who are perfectly conversant with the increased value of this property, will bear in mind that the same liberal terms will be made known at the hour of sale, which have been so favourably approved of by all former purchasers.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

On Monday, a meeting of the electors of the County of Camden, was held at the Inn at Camden, pursuant to an appointment made by Mr. Roger Therry. The meeting was most *numerously attended*; people from all parts of the county, electors and non-electors, attended to the number of some five hundred. At about half-past one, Mr. W. Macarthur was called to the chair, and the business of the meeting commenced.

Mr. W. Macarthur said, that it was a very great gratification to him to be placed in the chair on this occasion. The pleasure, however, was considerably lessened by the absence, unavoidable absence, of many highly influential men of the county who had pledged themselves to support Mr. Therry, and whom he had hoped to have seen taking an active part at this meeting. The meeting was no hole and corner meeting; it had not been called as a mere meeting of Mr. Therry's friends, but as a meeting of the electors of Camden—and he was sorry, for one reason, that he had been placed in the chair, and that was because he had some explanations to give, some statements to make, which had been rendered necessary by misrepresentation elsewhere; as it was, however, those statements and explanations would be laid before them; he had put them into writing, and his brother, who would presently follow him, would tell them what those explanations were. He would not delay the business any longer, but he would ask them, in case any present were opposed to Mr. Therry, that they would hear him or them patiently, and not follow the unworthy example which had been set elsewhere. He would now call on the mover of the first resolution.

Mr. James Macarthur moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that Roger Therry, Esq., M. C., is a most fit and highly qualified person to represent the constituency of the electoral district of Camden in the New Legislative Council, and the individuals now present therefore pledge themselves to use every legitimate means to secure his return for this county." In moving this resolution, he, Mr. Macarthur, assured them that he felt very great pleasure—he felt pleasure in meeting those around him on such an occasion as the present. This, as his brother had very justly remarked, was no hole and corner meeting; this was no one-sided affair; all the notice that could be given had been given in the most public manner; all who were in any way interested in the election of a fit and proper representative for the County of Camden, had been invited to come this day; and he was glad to see that so many had attended to the call. He felt peculiar pleasure on being called upon to move the first resolution to be proposed to them this day, although he could not but concur with his brother in the regret he had expressed at the absence of many highly respectable, wealthy, and influential gentlemen, who had promised their warmest support to Mr. Therry, and would, no doubt, have been at the meeting if they possibly could. He had no doubt that those gentlemen regretted their not being able to attend equally as much as he did, but he felt equally convinced that those gentlemen who would be amongst the committee to be proposed by-and-by, would show themselves truly zealous on behalf of Mr. Therry, and equally active in support of him as the warmest friend amongst the many friends he saw before him. In advocating the resolution, he would call their attention particularly to the expression "legitimate means:" neither he nor Mr. Therry would have any but legitimate means, to insure Mr. Therry's return as their representative, and he would beg of them to use no other means. He felt convinced, if the question had been left to the good sense of the electors of Camden, without any appeal of this sort, if it had been left to the unbiassed dictates of their own consciences, that Mr. Therry would be the man whom they would elect; and he felt convinced even now that Mr. Therry would be the man, notwithstanding all the efforts which were making by his opponents to prejudice the people of the county against him. Mr. Therry's best recommendation, however, was the character which he had earned during the last thirteen years that he had been labouring in the public service in this colony. He (Mr. Macarthur) was proud to bear testimony to Mr. Therry's merits; they were not mere professional merits, but while Mr. Therry possessed all the professional talent that was most required for their best interests in the new House of Assembly, he had other qualifications which could not be overlooked. Mr. Therry had acted a distinguished part upon the theatre of the world, with some of the highest characters in the world, with some of the brightest of that galaxy of talent which had adorned the eighteenth century, that galaxy in which shone Pitt, and Fox, and Burke, and Grattan, and Canning, who although the last was not the least, but ranked amongst the foremost of those who had done so much for the country from which we derived our origin. On every account Mr. Therry was deserving of our warmest support; and besides the claims which had been already urged, there were other claims,—local claims, which they could not resist. In the discharge of his professional duties they had all seen Mr. Therry exercise a sound judgment, an unbiassed and careful discrimination, and with all these he had followed the dictates of a good heart and sound conscience. His name was indeed a name above reproach. His conduct while presiding for many years over the Court of Requests had established his reputation; and while discharging those duties, he, Mr. Macarthur, must remind them that Mr. Therry had acquired an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the colonists, not only of their wants as regarded the public economy of the colony, but he had learnt their domestic wants also. This was the knowledge that their representatives should have; and where would they find a better than Mr. Therry? As he had before said, he felt convinced that if it had been left to the unbiassed judgment of the electors—if misrepresentation by some, and misconception on the part of others, had not been working their influence—there would have been no occasion for him to address them this day; and he had no doubt that the electors of Camden, sitting as a grand jury in judgment on Mr. Therry, would have returned an unanimous verdict in his favour; that he would have walked over the course and have been elected by acclamation. The opposition which had been made to Mr. Therry was altogether one-sided: misrepresentation and misconception had both been at work—and misrepresentation, too, on the part of those who had not the courage to come forward this day, face to face with Mr. Therry, to explain to the electors of Camden the grounds on which they asked their suffrages. The misrepresentations he complained of had been busily circulated, and through the Press too. He did not wish to speak ill-naturedly of the Press, and he was convinced that what had been said, and what he complained of, had been from want of information, —information, which he was well aware it was much less easy to obtain; the Press had taken a wrong view of the question, and the misrepresentations had consequently been spread through the length and breadth of the land. They had seen accounts of Mr. Cowper's meeting at Picton—could that be called a meeting of electors?—Where was the notice? Who ever heard of the meeting, except Mr. Cowper's friends, before it had actually taken place? Mr. Cowper and his party had forgotton on that occasion an old maxim "*audi alteram partem*," but in doing so he had not added to his strength; and to-day he, Mr. Macarthur, hoped to disabuse the electors of Camden, and to show them how great were the representations he complained of,—how great the misconceptions which existed. Reports had been spread of a mysterious coalition between himself and Mr. Therry; and seeing all the innendoes which had been added to that report, he wondered that the electors of Camden had ventured to approach the spot where he and his friend Mr. Therry were this day. An honorable friend of his, who was in the habit of having speeches all ready in his pocket, although he sometimes forgot to deliver them, had asked when solicited for his vote in a neighbouring county for him, (Mr. Macarthur), "What! do you think I would vote for the agent of the Pope?" He was not aware that he held such a high office; the despatches from the Court of Rome had not yet reached him; and if such despatches were in existence, they must be in the pocket of the honorable friend he had alluded to, like the speeches that that honorable friend sometimes forgot to deliver, but still kept bottled up to let off on the most favorable occasion which presented itself for the exercise of his eloquence. This coalition, however, if such it was to be termed, he would now tell them he was not ashamed of, nor was his brother who now occupied the chair. On the contrary, they were proud of supporting Mr. Therry, and their reasons should be laid most fully before the meeting. In order that there might be no mistake, they had committed to paper a statement, which if the meeting would allow him, he would now read. As he had before said, there had been a great deal of misconception, which had no doubt been very unintentionally spread by the press, relative to some explanations which he gave at another meeting, in the County of Cumberland, at the request, or rather in answer to a question from a gentleman, not then present, but who was well known to a learned gentleman he was happy to see had come from Sydney to attend the present meeting. The statements, however, would put the meeting in possession of the motives of both his brother and himself, and he would therefore read them without delay. He would first read to them his own statement, which was as follows:—

"Shortly after the publication of Mr. Hustler's first address to the electors of Sydney, it was intimated to me that a very general wish prevailed that I should come forward for the county of Cumberland. In the early part of December, this intimation was again conveyed to me in a more urgent manner, with a request that I would make up my mind as soon as possible.

"On the 10th December, I met Mr Charles Cowper at the village of Camden, that gentleman being on his way home from Argyle. Mr. Cowper himself led the conversation to the forthcoming elections, by mentioning what had been going on at Goulburn, adding that he supposed electioneering would soon become general. In the course of the conversation, I mentioned that I had been requested to stand for Cumberland, and I asked whether Mr. Cowper had made up his mind to come forward for any place, to which he replied that he had not the slightest idea of standing for any place. On the 13th of December, being at Mr. Cowper's, with my brother, the conversation during our visit again turned on the subject of the elections, being much to the same effect as on the preceding Saturday. Mr. Cowper repeated his intention of not standing for any place, upon which I asked, are we to suppose then that you will take the office of Warden of the police district of Camden and Narellan? Here the conversation ended."

Was I not warranted in my conclusion that Mr. Cowper had made up his mind not to come forward for any place? But this is not my only ground for coming to such a conclusion. Somewhere about the 30th of December (I have no memoranda of the exact date), being aware that requisitions were in course of signature, inviting me to stand for Cumberland, having also learned from unquestionable authority that Mr. Therry had been invited by several influential parties to stand for Camden, and having consulted several gentlemen connected with both counties, I called on Mr. Therry and stated what I had heard as to his having received an invitation to come forward for the County of Camden, which he at once admitted; upon which I observed that I thought it only fair to let him know that I had made up my mind to come forward for Cumberland, that so far as I was *personally* concerned, therefore, he would meet with no opposition in this county, but, on the contrary, that I was disposed to support him on various grounds, which I stated, and that I was not aware of any one who would contest the County with him. At this time I had ascertained that neither Mr. G. M'Leay nor Mr. Throsby would come forward. Mr. Cowper had also stated his intention of not coming forward, not only on the occasions already alluded to, but also in direct terms, in a conversation with my brother, in the presence of Doctor Anderson, the substance of which my brother immediately communicated to me, and with reference to which, I would beg, with the permission of the meeting, to read Dr. Anderson's and my brother's written statements.

Dr. Anderson's statement was most important, inasmuch as it was the statement of a person altogether disinterested in the matter, and therefore claimed the attention of the present, more even than any statement which might be made by his brother or himself. Dr. Anderson wrote as follows:—

"Substance of a conversation which took place in the Court-house at Camden, three or four days after Christmas, between Mr. William Macarthur and Mr. Charles Cowper.

"Mr. Macarthur said that he had just received a letter from his brother, in which it was stated, that as it was now pretty well known how the Electoral districts were to be divided, and as the county of Camden was to return one member, he wished to know whether Mr. Cowper had any intention of coming forward; to which Mr. Cowper replied, that he did not intend to offer himself. Mr. Macarthur then said, in that case it was their intention to give Mr. Therry their votes and support, and wished to know whether and how far Mr. Cowper would be disposed to act with them; to this Mr. Cowper said that he did not know at that moment, but that he would let Mr. Macarthur know in a day or two. Some further conversation on the same subject and to the same effect passed, but I am satisfied that the above is the substance of what took place in my presence.

"M. Anderson."

Before going to Mr. Therry, or sending to him he, Mr. Macarthur, had consulted several gentlemen who had interests at stake in the county, and they agreed with him that Mr. Therry was the man for the county; he might mention the names of those whom he had consulted, but he did not wish to do so, lest it might place them in a somewhat invidious position; he had been told and threatened that in consequence of the course he had pursued in Camden, his election for Cumberland would be endangered; but on this account at all events he felt no fear, and he was convinced that a plain unvarnished tale would suffice to undeceive them from the misrepresentations which had been made by those who had so unworthily opposed Mr. Therry. Without further prelude he would now read to them the statement of his brother, which statement his brother had already alluded to, and which he was sorry he could not deliver himself.

"Substance of two conversations with Mr. Charles Cowper, on the 28th and 31st December, 1842.

"Shortly after Christmas day, I received a letter from my brother, apprising me that he had been informed Mr. Therry had been invited to come forward as candidate for the county of Camden, that he thought Mr. T. a very fit person to represent the county, and that the opportunity would be a good one to show the Roman Catholics that moderate Protestants had no desire to exclude them from the representation. He begged me to take an early opportunity of asking Mr. Charles Cowper if he still retained his intention of not coming forward, and of ascertaining his opinion respecting Mr. Therry as member for the county of Camden.

"On Wednesday, the 28th December, I met Mr. Cowper at the Camden Court Room, in the presence of Dr. Anderson; I asked him if he had any intention of coming forward as a candidate for a seat in the Council? He replied "No," that to succeed would require much exertion on the part of himself and friends—that he did not feel himself in a position to make that exertion—that he had no expectation that others would make the necessary stir in his favour; consequently, that he had no idea of putting himself forward for a seat in the Council. I then said, My brother has heard that Mr. Therry is likely to be nominated for Camden, on the Illawarra interest, and he wishes to support him; I added that I concurred with him in his desire, that it would be a good opportunity to conciliate the Roman Catholics; that they ought to be represented; that I knew of no person so eligible as Mr. Therry, and that at all events his interest in the Illawarra district was so strong as to render his election not improbable. Mr. Charles Cowper replied, in the event of his being so influential at Illawarra as you suppose, I think he would be (or perhaps he would be) the best man to support; but I should like to consider the matter over, and I will give you an answer in a day or two.

"The above is, as nearly as I can recollect, the substance of what passed on the subject at the first conversation."

On Saturday, the 31st December, (three days after the above conversation), I received a second letter from my brother, saying that he had been strongly advised to lose no time in tendering our support to Mr. Therry, in the event of his deciding to come forward as a candidate for the County of Camden, and that he had done so, but that Mr. Therry was not pledged to give an immediate answer. An hour or two after the receipt of this letter, I met Mr. Charles Cowper at the Court Room. After the business of the day was over, he said he had been considering the subject of our conversation of the Wednesday previous, that he apprehended we were mistaken as to Mr. Therry's popularity, that to a large portion of the respectable inhabitants he was obnoxious, on account of his political conduct, particularly for the part he had taken in the pamphlet called '*Humanitas*.

"Confounding at the moment this, with another and very different production called the "Letter of an unpaid Magistrate," of which Mr. Therry has generally been supposed to be the author, I said, why surely you would not have a matter raked up as an objection to Mr. Therry, which occurred so many years since that those who may have considered themselves aggrieved may well have forgotten all about it: to which he replied, that he considered it to be only right that where, as in this instance, a man had given offence to a part of the community by a publication, those who had felt themselves aggrieved should display their sense of it at any opportunity, how long soever might be the interval since the offence had been given. I was surprised and concerned at the evident dislike Mr. Cowper evinced at the idea of our supporting Mr. Therry; because what passed during our conversation on the 26th, had not led me to expect that he would have combated our view of the matter, and not on the ground of the chances of his return; and I said, well as far as we are concerned, your objection comes too late. My brother has tendered our support to Mr. Therry, but although we fully concur in the propriety of the step he has taken, I certainly did not think it was done too precipitately; my meaning being, that I wished we had had more time to ascertain fully the chances of Mr. Therry's success, even with our support, that a political contest in the county might be avoided, in which religious differences might be stirred, and those embittered feelings be called into play, which it had been our desire permanently to set at rest.

"This is, as nearly as I remember, the substance of the second conversation; but Mr. Cowper gave me not the slightest hint that he had changed his mind, and intended to come forward for the county, although I have now reason to believe, that during the interval, he and his friends had been actually employed in canvassing the voters of the County.

"Wm. Macarthur.

"Camden, Feb. 6th, 1843."

These were the statements which he had to make for himself and for his brother, and the evidence of Dr. Anderson as to the conversation between them. Dr. Anderson's evidence was most important, after the misrepresentations which had been set abroad. Mr. Cowper had first been asked if he intended to stand for the county, and he had given a direct negative. He only regretted that Mr. Cowper had not done them the honour to come before them to-day, to state his views, and enumerate his qualifications, either as a candidate or as a voter; he (Mr. Macarthur) was at a loss to discover those qualifications; he did not know that Mr. Cowper had even a walking-stick in the county of Camden, and what other property he had in the county others must find out. At Mr. Cowper's meeting, however, at Picton, there was a great deal of abuse bestowed in a very liberal manner; a great deal of dirt was thrown about in the hope that some of it would stick; but this meeting, he trusted, would suffice to rub it all off from Mr. Therry and from all his friends and supporters. Mr. Cowper had had a meeting at Picton, the papers said so; they contained long accounts of that meeting, but no one ever had notice of it before it was held; there was no notice in the newspapers, no advertisement, no announcement to the electors of the county, no call throughout the length and breadth of the land as Mr. Therry had sent forth; it was a meeting of some half dozen of Mr. Cowper's intimates, who went to Picton to cheer him perhaps, and to aid him in spreading the misrepresentations which had been made use of to injure the cause of Mr. Therry, and to asperse his supporters. The meeting at Picton was held on a day too when those who called it well knew that neither himself nor Mr. Therry could be there; they had public duties to perform on that day, which Mr. Cowper and his friends knew well that they would not neglect; and they chose that day for their hole and corner meeting at Camden, where they might misrepresent without any one to attempt a refutation, when all that would not cry out for Cowper might be condemned unheard. He was unwilling to detain the meeting, and he would pass over the personalities which were uttered at the Picton meeting, without further remark—he would treat them with the contempt they deserved. Mr. Cowper, when asked whether he would stand, replied in the negative; when asked whether he would give his support to Mr. Therry, he wanted time to consider. Mr. Cowper had attempted to dictate conditions to him, but he would not suffer any man to do so. After he had consulted his friends, and some of them most influential men in both counties, he had called on Mr. Therry and offered him his personal support if he would come forward for Camden. Mr. Therry, however, was in no such hurry to come forward; he took time to consider also. Those with whom he had consulted, before adopting the course he did, were men with whom he hoped to act in the new legislature, and after taking their opinions, when he went to Mr. Therry, he did not say, "Give me your answer at once." The question was one of too great importance to be so hastily decided upon; but for an unfortunate delay, however, in the Post Office, Mr. Cowper would not have been enabled to manage so well as he had done. They would remember from the statement he had read to them, what were the days on which he had seen Mr. Cowper; the conversation which his brother had with Mr. Cowper took place on Wednesday the 28th, and on the Saturday after, although Mr. Cowper had asked him to wait, Mr. Cowper and his friends, if he was rightly informed, had organized their plans of operation, and were busily engaged in working them out. He, Mr. Macarthur, wrote to Mr. Therry telling him not to delay too long. The answer to that letter, unfortunately, however, in consequence of changes that were just then being made in the post office, was delayed. But Mr. Therry had been proposed before this, in conjunction with another gentleman at Illawarra—not one of the Macarthurs, nor any other Mac.; the Illawarra gentlemen left the Macs. out altogether, thinking probably that he would get in for some place or other, and represent the whole body of the Macs., till and all. These gentlemen had not bestowed a thought on him, yet now, forsooth! in order to oppose Mr. Therry, and all who were on his side, they charged him, Mr. J. M., with deserting his county. And what would these gentlemen have said if he had stood for Camden? Why, that he was sparing of trouble, that he feared to trust himself elsewhere, and wanted to get in for Camden, as for his own pocket-borough. To return, he said that Mr. Therry's reply to his letter had been delayed; he did not receive it until the 5th January, and on that day, and most of the following day, as many present were aware, he was at the house in which they were now assembled on business of importance to others as well as himself. On the 6th January, however, he wrote a letter to Mr. Throsby requesting his support for Mr. Therry, stating that in his, Mr. M.'s opinion, he was the fittest man to represent the county of Camden in the new House of Assembly. Gentlemen might complain that he would not wait; but had those gentlemen waited themselves—had Mr. Cowper waited? The first intimation of Mr. Cowper becoming a candidate for the county of Camden, had been conveyed to him by one of Mr. C.'s agents, who had received a packet of notices to distribute amongst his, Mr. Macarthur's, tenantry. He could well remember an occurrence which took place some time since on the borders of Northumberland, when Lord Howick was a candidate; a gentleman on the other side of the border came with a hunting party and refreshed himself, and at the same time took occasion to canvass Northumberland, and the people there well knowing how to appreciate such conduct, barely allowed him to escape with a whole skin. In a note dated January 7, Mr. Cowper expressed great anxiety to see him, Mr. J. M., and stated that he had secured Mr. Wild, and Mr. Throsby, and Mr. Spark, and other influential gentlemen in the county. On the same day, Mr. Cowper said that he was sorry he had sent the notices before alluded to, over to Camden; if he had known that Mr. J. Macarthur had been at home, he would not have sent them; but this to him, Mr. J. M., appeared a most extraordinary remark: it would surely have been more manly to do such things before his face, than behind his back; it would have been better that he had waited until he knew that he, Mr. M., was at home, ere he sent his placards into the village of Camden. Again, Mr. Cowper in his speech had said that unworthy means had been used to detach Mr. Wild from his interest; but if that was intended as an imputation on him, Mr. Jas. Macarthur, he now most positively denied that he had used any unfair or unworthy means. True, he had gone to Mr. Wild; he asked Mr. Wild if he had considered—if he was at all aware—of the consequences which might result from the stirring up of a religious feud in the county of Camden. He had recommended Mr. Wild to pursue a different course: but, as it appeared, in vain. He feared the consequences of stirring up religious animosities: and it was no disgrace to any man to acknowledge such a fear—may, it was necessary that public men should have such a wholesome fear before their eyes: it would make them cautious, and induce them to weigh well a measure before they determined at all risks to persevere in it. But, he would ask the meeting, what they could think of Mr. Wild's support of Mr. Cowper? Mr. Wild had never thought of the matter at all. He recollected that he and Mr. Cowper had gone to school together—that they had passed some of their young days together—and that was qualification enough for Mr. Wild. Charles Cowper was John Wild's schoolfellow, and so John Wild said, that Charles Cooper must be the first representative of the electors of Camden in their first elected body of representatives. An accusation has been made against him, (Mr. M.), that he had not consulted the electors of Camden before; but he would ask them, how could he consult them? How could he ask them to support Mr. Therry before he knew whether Mr. Therry would stand for the county or not? Mr. Cowper was fond of texts, and he had given one from Lord Bacon. "The weaker sort of politicians are the greater dissemblers," quoted Mr. Cowper. He (Mr. Macarthur) most fully admitted the truth of this; but he would not apply it—let those present judge to whom the qu

edge of the world to know how frequently unspoken speeches have been elaborately written out—spiced judiciously with "Hear, hear," and "Cheers," and thus gone forth to the world as oratorical productions by persons who never spoke them. It was for that reason I was anxious the candidate should give us "a touch of his quality," in person. I hoped to form one of a delighted audience to-day, which,

In admiration would have hung,
Upon the magic of his tongue.

I now come to the debate at the *pic-nic* meeting. The proposer was Mr. Wild, who recommended Mr. Cowper as a wool-grower and grazier, and stated him as the best representative that could be found; but gave no other reason than that they were formerly school-fellows. This seems to be a favourite topic with Mr. Cowper, as well as with Mr. Wild, for Mr. C. takes up the topic in his speech, and says, "The allusion which you made in opening the proceedings of the day, to our having spent together a portion of our boyhood, brings forcibly to my recollection that more than twenty-one years have elapsed since we entered together, on the same day, the public service, and thus while then enjoying the advantage of parental control commenced our public career." Well! They have been one-and-twenty years in public life, and, I ask, what public service have they rendered? What good measure have they promoted? Where are the fruits of their labours, or who have, besides John Wild and Charles Cowper, been the better of anything they have done? They started, it is said, one-and-twenty years ago. If must be conceded they have run a dead heat,—for one has not got an inch beyond the other; but being placed at the starting place so many years back they have, like the Siamese twins, stuck together ever since. But whilst these gentlemen thus pleasantly advert to their schoolboy and literary associations, it may be permitted me to refer to mine, and as a set-off to the claim arising from this consideration, I may state, especially as my friend Mr. Macarthur has adverted to it, that I too have my literary associations to boast of. It is to me, I own, a matter of pride, that to me was entrusted by the most eminent statesman of his age, Mr. Canning, the task of giving to the world, in a complete and corrected form, the memorials of that eloquence which his genius has bequeathed to posterity. The greater part of that work I completed under his own auspices, and the whole I executed with the recorded approbation of his surviving friends, and with no small portion of recorded public approbation also. I will only select from one of the many favourable attestations, borne to that work, an extract to which I now, for the first time advert, as it is the attestation of one second only, and scarcely less than equal to Mr. C. himself. I read an extract from a letter, written to me by Mr. Huskisson, on the work having been transmitted to him: "You must allow me to add that it is to me a great gratification that you have recorded the private friendship, and political attachment, which subsisted so long without interruption, between Mr. Canning and myself, in a work which is destined to convey to posterity the remains of his splendid talents as an orator,—to exhibit his principles as a statesman—and to show with what energy and success he carried those principles into execution, as a minister of the Crown." Then as a set-off to the school-boy days and reminiscences of Messrs. Wild and Cowper, and all the glories that surround them, I point to the confidence reposed in me by Mr. Canning,—the first orator of his age,—and the certificate of that confidence not having been unworthily bestowed by Mr. Huskisson, the great commercial reformer in his generation, and I feel that before such testimonies and such an association, the lustre of the school boy days of John Wild and Charles Cowper must vanish like the mist before the morning sun. Justices of the Peace though they be in and for the district of the Stonequarry, What then, again I ask, have they done? And if they have done nothing—if this public life of theirs has been a mere blank on the records of intellectual existence, what is the guarantee that their future career will be a more useful or distinguished one? Let it not be supposed that I am insensible to the deserts of Mr. Wild; I can admire the great skill with which he conducts a midnight canvas—I can appreciate his wonderful tact in gaining unguarded promises—and can duly value the delicacy of taste which prompts him, the Acting Police Magistrate of the district, to solicit the votes of publicans, on whom he imposes fines, and to whom he dispenses licenses. Mr. Backland appears to have been the next minor performer who appeared on the *pic-nic* stage. Now, Mr. Backland has no property in the county to qualify him to be an elector, and he knows it: for I met him lately, when he picked up from me one of those travelling opinions which lawyers are sometimes solicited to give. On soliciting his vote, he told me he was not sure that he had a vote. I asked him in what consisted his qualification, and finding it to consist of a leasehold interest in land, on which a few gunyas or wig-wams were erected, and no house worth £20 a-year. I told him, and I think satisfied him, he was not qualified to be an elector, yet this gentleman takes a prominent part at the Picton meeting, and the principal part of his speech consists apparently of a desire to abuse Mr. Macarthur. He applies to him the coarse epithet of "a runaway." Now, a runaway, I had hitherto thought was a person who ran from a large force to fight an inferior or weaker one. But for the principal proprietor in the County of Camden to leave the county in which he had the largest property, and to face a constituency in which the inhabitants were not as in Camden, 6000, but more than three times 6000; that is, in other words, encountering hostilities of three times greater magnitude, is conduct that does not correspond to any definition of a runaway that I have ever met with. It was scarcely becoming then in Mr. B. to take so leading a part in the proceedings of an election, for which he has no vote, any more indeed than the candidate himself; for I am assured that, with the exception of some stray cattle, Mr. Cowper has no property in Camden, and if these were not so fortunate as to find some good pasture before they get to the Razorback, where the leasehold interest of his friend, Mr. B., lies,—they may have long since been treated to the tender mercies of the Impounding Act. The principal performer then appears, after the failure of a few juvenile *attacks*, and announces that he has engaged in "an arduous undertaking," the truth of which prediction I mean to verify. Among other topics he adverts to a difference of opinion between Mr. M'A. and myself, on the subject of emigration. In the principle of equal emigration from all parts of the United Kingdom we agree, we only differ in detail. Mr. Macarthur being of opinion that undue means have been resorted to give a preference to emigration from Ireland; whereas, I am of opinion that the tide of immigration has flowed most copiously from Ireland, because distress or want of relief from a surplus population most prevailed there. Indeed, with what consistency could I proclaim myself an enemy to the ascendancy of any class of religious denomination above others, if I were to promote unduly favoritism either to Presbyterians from Scotland, Protestants from England, or Roman Catholics from Ireland. Indeed, even the Lord Bishop of Australia, who takes the most prominent part in these discussions, did not altogether object to Irishmen. His Lordship told us that he was a friend of the Duke of Wellington, thereby leaving us to infer that if we were to send out the Duke, and a few such Irishmen, his Lordship would be glad to see them; but the truth is, we have not many of his Grace's stamp to spare—at least not for the purposes of Australian Immigration—and, therefore, considering his Grace's advanced age, and also, that he is placed in his proper place at the head of the army, I hope we may be excused for not sending out the Duke, though I doubt not it would greatly gratify his Grace to see his friend the Lord Bishop of Australia. Mr. Cowper next introduces Dr. O'Borne, by way of an episode, and he certainly deals very summarily with my friend the Doctor. It is really treating a candidate in a very *cavalier* manner, to say of Dr. O. as Mr. C. does, that his *name* is unknown at this side of the mountains. He moreover says that if he were at the Picton *pic-nic*, he would say *ditto* to Mr. Cowper—that is, "he has the same views." Really he should let the Doctor speak for himself, and declare whether he has or not. Altogether he treats Dr. Osborne as if he were a sort of good tempered Irishman who had no chance of gaining the day, and was only standing for the fun of the thing. I hope the Doctor, if he should find his forces not equal for the field, will contrast the courtesy with which I have treated him, in speaking a Chinese Proverb for him, with good company and wholesome fare, with the discourtesy shown by the other candidate, in regarding him as an obscure and unknown person, and it will I trust influence him in extending his alliance to me, in the event of his retirement from the contest. Mr. Cowper's next topic is, the danger of increasing the Governor's influence in the Council. Now upon this subject, allow me to say, a fallacy has hitherto prevailed. The Governor may nominate twelve—but six only are to be salaried officers—and judging from the experience of the past, there is no reason that the future unpaid nominees will be more inclined to support Government than the present ones. Why they are denominated *par excellence* the independent members! Mr. Macarthur, as a nominee, has betrayed no great subserviency, and it is quite a fallacious expectation to suppose that future nominees will be less independent than those who preceded them. Let us, however, be just to the Government, and it is only the assertion of truth to predicate of it, that for the last ten years the Government of this colony has been in advance of the people. The Church Act—our charter of religious freedom—the throwing open Port Phillip and other districts to pastoral enterprise—the street alignment act—the extension of Savings' Banks—the establishment of sluices, so much needed in a country liable to such a vicissitude of seasons as New South Wales—the Municipal Institution conferred last year on Sydney and Melbourne—are acts proceeding from the Government, originating with it, and not suggested or promoted by the people. Thus it is you may see that the welfare of a good government and people, are identical; and this brings me to Mr. Cowper's misconstruction of that part of my speech, in which I stated, that in the event of any marked, serious, and decisive difference between the Government and my constituency, I would give the constituency an opportunity of recalling, or reconsidering, the delegation of the trust they had reposed in me. But I said this of a Government which I was determined to support, because I believed it to be a Government that ruled not for a party, but for the whole community. It is an unfair and strained construction to put upon this language, that I would support any measure that any government might propose. If I felt bound to do this, the situation of a representative of the people, and of an officer of government, would indeed be incompatible. But I do not mean so to act. I shall discuss, and criticise, as impartially as any other member, the measure that is proposed, and either resist or support it as I deem it conducive to the public good or otherwise. No government can be so unreasonable as to expect more from me. This is the part I am determined to act, and, if I had not so determined, I would not have proposed myself to you to act at all. Mr. Cowper next makes a quotation from a speech of mine in Council, in which it seems I was not quite so courteous in my language as perhaps I might have been. No doubt Mr. C. may think that in quoting this he may succeed in making me pick a quarrel with Mr. Macarthur, because he has done so himself; but I intend to disappoint him in this respect. I forget the speech, if I ever made it, and I know the measure to which it seems to relate—The Police and Roads' Bill—was not discussed in Council, and, with the exception of a very able speech of the Governor upon the subject, I recollect nothing further that passed upon it. As to Mr. Cowper's reference to my friend at Campbelltown—it is manifest that it is only the success of that friend that annoys him; and as to the trouble he is likely to give, I can only request him to point out during the thirteen years that I filled the office, in what instance I showed him favour, for he was as much a friend of mine thirteen years ago as he is now. Mr. C. decides on the Master and Servants' Act to the extent of £50, and Acts at Quarter Sessions often imposing fines to the amount of £100. He does this in his own neighbourhood, yet all his distrust and suspicion as to the pure administration of justice are confined to me—and, good easy man, he entertains no suspicion of the purity of his own decisions. The next part of Mr. Cowper's speech which I shall briefly notice, is his reference to public and private friendship. Speaking of his private friendship with Messrs. Macarthur, he says, "he sincerely hopes their friendship may continue;" yet in his speech he calls them political blunderers—charges them with unfair and insidious dealing, which is an imputation upon moral character, and has had recourse to a quotation from Bacon, to call them by periphrasis indirectly dissemblers. There is a recipé for preserving private friendship for you! It exceeds the nostrum of any quack doctor I ever heard of, not excepting the inventor even of the incomparable oil Macassar. And, with wondrous zeal he shows his desire to promote public friendship by ejaculating, "Whatever may be the result of the election, my fervent prayer for the people of the county of Camden will ever be, that they may continue to live, as they have hitherto done, in dutiful obedience to the Queen, and in brotherly love and Christian charity with all mankind." I have once heard of a party who wrote a libel on the Government, and hoped to escape the penalty due to the offence, by concluding with the line of "God save the Queen,"—and really his expectation was not more extravagant than that of Mr. Cowper, in expecting to promote brotherly love and mutual affection, after the speech he made, the spirit and tenor of which were, to proscribe his Roman Catholic brethren:

Oh can I admire the manly Lee
For I can wait, per ago sorry, his blows;
But of all the ills that Heaven doth send,
Have, oh save me from the hollow friend.

This brings me to the passage of the speech which merits my most earnest opposition, and which determined me, come what may, to persevere in this contest to the end—to mark the sincerity of my devoted hostility to the doctrine it inculcates. The doctrine is this:—"The population of the county of Camden, as taken from the official census of 1841, stands thus:—Protestants, 4,357; Roman Catholics, 1,909; and, of the Protestants, 3,229 are members of the Church of England. Now, I submit that upon this showing, even according to the arguments of Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Therry, there is no reason why the member for Camden should not be—nay, rather it is clear that he ought to be—a Protestant, and, in fact, a member of the Church of England. In my own case, though I, as an act of courtesy, solicit the vote of every elector in the county, I wish no man to give it me who does not in his conscience think that I deserve it." It is clear, says Mr. Cowper, that the representative for Camden should be a Protestant; and wherefore should he be so? because the majority of the electors are Protestants; and I presume then that he deems it would be guilt in a Protestant to vote for a Roman Catholic. He claims them all, not by reason of his fitness to discharge political duties, but by reason of their being of the same religion, which has no concern with their political functions. I have met this doctrine elsewhere—I have combatted it before—and I never will insilence and supineness submit to it. It is as if Mr. C. were to claim all the Protestants of the county, as if they were his serfs or slaves, as if they were to join in one chorus, much after the language of Pedrillo in the Castle of Andalusia,

Mr. Cowper's my master, and I am his man.

The effect of this doctrine would be effectually to proscribe Roman Catholics, and to exclude them from the Council: for it acted upon through the colony, and there seems to be a design in some quarters to act systematically upon it, it would be impossible to elect a Roman Catholic for any electoral district—as the Protestants are the majority in each district—regarding, as is the custom, all as Protestants, who are not Roman Catholics. What is this, I ask, but in spirit and in plain truth to proscribe Roman Catholics?—I recognise in it a desire to re-enact repealed disabilities—and to create anew a penal law. For it is a penal law to adopt means whereby any large portion of the community would be rendered ineligible for the representative office. This is no far-fetched construction of mine. It is the language of a Protestant Bishop, the venerable Bishop of Norwich, who designated a proscription of this kind nothing more or less than a penal law.—This is the language of the Right Reverend Prelate—

"With respect to the term 'penal,' it appears to me a mere mockery, a downright quibble, an insult to the common sense and feelings of a man, to tell him that it is no penalty to be debarred from the privilege of sitting in this house, and from many other objects of a fair and honourable ambition, which men of ardent minds and great abilities naturally aspire to, in every state; and which, in every free state, they have, I conceive, a right to aspire, (whatever denomination of christians they may belong to,) provided, I mean, that they give to the government, under which they live, an adequate security for their conduct as subjects."

"But some of my hearers may not know what those penal laws of Ireland were—but I who have lived under them, who am a member of a family that was impoverished by them and have witnessed the national misery of which they are *productive*, entertain too sincere and earnest an hostility to them that I deem it a duty to resist them, and the spirit of them, however disguised in the form they assume, whenever and wherever I encounter them. The Australian youths I see around me may not know of the laws under which their fathers suffered, but one short extract from a petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland will serve to show the nature of that order referred to by Mr. Macarthur, and which Mr. Burke truly described as the most wicked and cruel code of laws that ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man. During two centuries and a half we, as well as you, have had eleven sovereigns and one usurper; and, except the reign of one sovereign, no reign passed, until that of his late Majesty, without some new law, in addition to those in existence, for punishing us for our fidelity. Barely to state the titles of those Acts, barely to describe the objects of that code, to propose, or even to think of which, would have made Nero blush, would require much more space than the whole of this our appeal. There is nothing, we believe that there is no one thing, which is unjust, cruel, and insulting, which is not to be found in some part or other of that code. 'Wives be obedient unto your own husbands,' says the Holy Apostle. 'Wives be *not* obedient unto your own husbands,' said, in effect, the code; for, it tendered the former a power over the property of the latter, if the former would become Protestant, while the husband remained a Catholic. 'Honour thy father and thy mother,' says God. 'Dishonour thy father and thy mother,' said the code: for, if any son would but apostatize, cover his parents with shame, and bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, it, in despite of his parents, rewarded the unnatural monster with a large part of their estate. 'Covet not thy neighbour's goods,' says our Maker. 'Covet thy neighbour's goods,' said the code: for, if any Protestant saw a Catholic have a horse worth more than five pounds, it gave him a right to take away the horse and make it his own, upon giving the owner five pounds; and if any Catholic had a lease yielding him a profit greater in amount than one-third of the rent, any Protestant might go, turn him out, and become proprietor of the lease in his stead: and all this, and a hundred times more than this, for no other cause than that we remained firmly attached to the faith and worship of your and our fathers."

Mr. C. has treated me to a joke; now I will treat him in return to one worth two of his. In my earlier days I was a member of a debating society, in which the question was discussed whether the East India Company's monopoly was beneficial to commerce or not. A very eloquent countryman of mine spoke against the monopoly. He was followed in the debate by a compatriot, whose speech was so short that "I may venture to report it:—He said "I agree with my friend who preceded me: first, because he is an Irishman; secondly, because he is an inhabitant of the county of Cork; and thirdly, and most of all, because he is a native of the town of Skibbereen." In a corresponding spirit, and with equal reason, Mr. C. invites you to vote for him: first, says he, because "I am a grazier;" secondly (don't forget this), because "I was a school-fellow of Mr. Wild;" and thirdly, and most of all, because "I believe in the Thirty-nine Articles, and Mr. Therry does not." What signifies it whether I do or not? and therefore when this is made a matter of exception against me, let the answer of my friends be "No Skibbereen logic." The religious question is set at rest under the dispensation of equal law. We have other topics to engage our attention. We have to devise measures of immigration—to advance the agricultural and other interests of the colony—to consider how our surplus stock is to be disposed of; we have to act in short, to be multiply, to consolidate the energies of a young nation; and, I should be glad to know how any of these questions are to be promoted or retarded, whether Mr. Roger Therry believes in the whole or only in half of the Thirty-nine Articles. If religion were a subject of angry contention here, as it has been elsewhere, the case might be different; but the introduction of the topic now is only scaring us with the shadows of past danger, long after the supposed danger has gone by. But let me further ask, what manifestation of hostility have I ever manifested to the Protestant religion. I ask you to look along the length and breadth of this land, and to say what two men in the Colony have furnished a more practical proof of their piety, and of their devotion to that religion, in the truth of which they are conscientious believers, than the two gentlemen now present—the Messrs Macarthur—who have erected the beautiful and costly edifice, to the worship of God, that crowns the hill within our view. (The tastefully-erected church of Camden was within view of the spot where the meeting was held.) It is in vain for Mr. Cowper to preach amity after the doctrine he has promulgated. He has imposed it as a duty on Protestants to vote for him, and this language openly avowed by him, falls far short of the imprudent zeal of his advocates, and the bitter spirit of intolerance that marks the canvas of his agents. If then the demon of religious discord be aroused in this county, on those be the responsibility who have aroused it. It is an evil to be resisted, and like other dangers the best way of resisting it is to meet and encounter it. I have now lived some years in the world, and have been engaged in varied pursuits, and I must sincerely say, that the greatest curse which can be inflicted on a nation, is the prevalence of religious animosity. In Ireland, it has hitherto intercepted every ray of royal favor, and thwarted every act of Legislative beneficence. There, from boyhood up to manhood, and even to advanced age, the spirit of animosity marks the stages of life. There, before the repeal of the penal laws, you saw the boy with "satchel" and with "morning face" shining with juvenile ascendency, enter the school with an air of religious arrogance, and the boy of the unfavoured religion was shunned—but in his breast he felt a conscious inferiority of condition. Thus premature ferocity was engendered—"it grew with their" growth, and strengthened with their strength, and as they advanced in years they advanced in mutual distrust and open detestation By resisting penal laws and discouraging ascendency alone can we hope to escape the evil of religious discord—an evil fraught with mighty mischief. The nations of the world are at peace, and why alone should the tocsin of religious discord be sounded here? Austria—Prussia—France—Switzerland—and Germany, enjoy religious freedom. The cradle of the Reformation at the late Federal Convention decreed that all religious denominations should be entitled to the enjoyment of civil offices without distinction"—and why should it be otherwise? —in the beautiful language of the poet of Ireland I may say—

Sall I act the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind if our records agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he knelt not before the same altar as me?

The language of Mr. Cowper, however, breaths a different spirit—it is the language of proscription. In substance and in plain meaning it amounts to this: "Tis true: Mr. Therry, you have filled the responsible office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests for eleven years, with the recorded approbation of the government and people whom you served. True it is, you have filled the office of the first law officer of the Crown, without imputation on your integrity or diligence; but now that you aspire to be the representative of the people, —you must be stopped short in your career—the curse of your creed and your country are upon you—you are an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and must be proscribed." To accept or submit to this proposal, I should indeed regard as the badge of my Helotism, and the indelible disgrace of my political existence. What once seemed to be the bulwarks of religion have ceased to exist, yet religion still endures. The Sedition Act—a measure of intolerance—passed in the reign of Queen Anne, was formerly deemed requisite for the protection of religion. It was repealed, and at the time of its repeal, in 1711, an attempt was made to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts; but the repeal was then opposed, and by whom? Why, by one possessing the ominous name of Cowper. He opposed it, as he stated, because he looked "upon those acts as the main bulwark of our excellent constitution in Church and State, and therefore would have them inviolably preserved and untouched." Such was the language of Cowper in the olden time, and such is the spirit of Cowper at the present day. In the debate on the bill he was opposed by an eminent Divine of the Protestant Church, Bishop Kennet, who censured the persecutions practised in the name of religion by Charles the First. He said, and said truly, that he had "promoted arbitrary measures, and persecutions, until they first brought scandal and contempt upon the clergy, and at last ruin both upon Church and State." The repeal however passed with Cowper's amendments, and the Test Act remained—but what have become of the boasted bulwarks of the Constitution? they have been long since repealed and have perished among the wreck of things that were, and yet the Church stands and religion endures in greater security. Believe me, religion has more to fear from intolerance than from any other mischief that assails it. Our motto is, "equal laws in religious and political institutions." It is a noble principle for the success of which we struggle. It is one that not only concerns us, but those who will come after us: when the tongue that now addresses you shall be mute and silent in the grave. Persons may perish, but principles endure—and let us cherish this one with a desperate fidelity. It is a principle which teaches us to dwell rather on the many points on which Christians of all religious denominations agree, than on the few on which they differ—and in the consideration of the latter, to be governed by feelings of mutual forbearance, and reciprocal indulgence. It is a principle which will discourage perpetual contention, restless jealousy, and the irritating contest for ascendancy on the one side, and the angry struggle for equality on the other. It is a principle which cultivates the friendships and charities of a common career. It is, in fine, a principle which declares that the contentment of all can only be promoted by an impartial participation in all the advantages which the constitution affords—and by which alone the inhabitants of New South Wales can ever be combined under the comprehensive appellation of an equal and united people.

Mr. M'Carthy then moved, and Mr. Coates seconded, a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to carry the above resolution into effect, consisting of Messrs James and William Macarthur, J.P.; Mr. L. Macalister, J.P.; Mr. Edward Blaxland, J.P.; Mr. C. F. Thompson, J.P.; Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. R. Hume, and Mr. M'Cooey.

Mr. A. Murray, and Mr. George Robert Nichols then addressed the meeting, and we regret that we cannot now do them justice. Mr. W. Macarthur received the thanks of the meeting for his conduct in the chair, and retired.

There was a lunch provided for Mr. Therry's immediate friends, at which Camden wine, and Camden fruit were plentifully exhibited.

All the loyal toasts were duly honored, but Mrs. J. Macarthur's health drew forth more enthusiasm than any other.

Mr. Therry and Mr. Macarthur were placed in Mr. Therry's gig, the horses taken out, and some forty strong fellows drew them round a considerable distance; after this Mr. G. R. Nichols's gig shared the same fate, and the meeting dissolved.

It is scarcely possible that such a meeting could be conducted in a more orderly manner.

(From our various Correspondents.)

RIVER M'LEAY.

KEMPSEY, JANUARY 9, 1843.—The hottest day perhaps ever known in this colony, was experienced yesterday. I am sorry that the loss of my thermometer prevents me from giving you the exact heat; but I need only say, that it was so intensely hot as to completely scald the grapes and burn and wither up the leaves of the vines in Mr. Rudder's garden—in this village, perspiration was so very great that the sweat fell from the face like heavy drops of rain, without the slightest exertion, and in the coolest parts of the best buildings in Kempsey. The *Stranger*, loaded with cedar, by Mr. Hides, sailed this morning, for Sydney, from whence the *Isabella* has just arrived, with the gearing for the first fine new vessel, which Messrs. Newton and Perrier recently launched at their Dock Yard.

JANUARY 13.—Several cases of minor importance were disposed of by Mr. Commissioner Massie, assisted by Captain Briggs, at the Police Office, in Kempsey. There were, however, two of them which well deserve notice. It appears that a very old man named Thomas Williams, a gardener, in the service of Mr. Sullivan, had several days previously been placed in custody, on the warrant of Major Sullivan, J. P., on a charge of pilfering five cabbages, which were found in the gardener's hut. The poor old fellow's defence was, that he had taken them for their own use, and that he had the permission of his master to take what vegetables he required for such a purpose. This, Mr. Sullivan however, flatly denied—Williams was therefore found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to be worked on the treadmill for two months. The magistrates were applied to to have the man mulcted of his wages, amounting to £12, on the ground that he had done little or no work in the garden during his master's severe illness, and I must say, that I have good reason to think the prosecutor here spoke the truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr. Massie replied, that if that had been the fact, why not have discharged the gardener, who it appeared had been kept even one month longer than the period hired for in his agreement. The application was therefore refused, and the wages were ordered to be paid into the court within a fortnight, to be handed over to the cabbage pilferer at the expiration of his sentence; if the Commissioner shall in the mean time find that he bore a good character for honesty at his last place, Major Innes's, where he had been employed for nine years, in which case the Commissioner added, that it was probable he would have his ticket-of-leave restored to him, again, especially if he conducted himself properly during the sixty days he was to work on the tread-mill. Another person appeared on a charge of drunkenness—and was sentenced to pay £5, and to find two sureties for his good behaviour, for twelve months.

JANUARY 20.—The *Isabella* sailed to-day, with a cargo of cedar, belonging to Mr. Hydes, who goes up as a passenger. Mr. Hydes is also loading the new vessel with cedar.

GOULBURN.

FEBRUARY 4.—Yesterday there were two cases of sly grog selling brought before the Bench here, the parties were T. Clark, of Stoney Creek, and John Murray, an old veteran, residing at Lake George, the parties were severally found guilty, and fined £30 each.

BUSHRANGING.—Peter ——, a well known cartwright in Goulburn, was proceeding in a cart to Lake George, and not about two miles beyond Mr. Newman's public-house at Terrago, when two men came towards him, one in advance of the other, the first had a gun, and ordered Peter to come off his cart and to strip, he, while complying with the command, seized a favourable opportunity, and laid hold of the piece, twisted it out of the bushranger's hand, and in the scuffle the gun was broken; Peter managed to give him a few hits with the barrel, but the other man coming up with a tremendous cudgel, both overpowered him, and but for some one coming in sight would probably have murdered him; fortunately they had no time to rifle him, as he had more cash than he in general carries; constables were despatched to the spot soon after it was known here.

Captain Christie is out in the direction of the Crookwell, where he has retaken a horse which was stolen from the township about five weeks since, the gullies about the Abercrombie are the haunts of horse and cattle stealers, it is to be hoped that Captain Christie will dislodge the lawless banditti that infests that locality.

Captain Gorman is making a bridge near the Scots Kirk which may be used occasionally, but there are other places where the men could have been more judiciously employed than there, and we do not see why all the improvements should be carried on at the side of the town, and the main street totally neglected.

Big Cooper, of Gunning, who was committed by the Bench here to take his trial about five weeks since for receiving stolen property, and was then admitted to bail, passed through the town this morning on his way to Berrima from Yass, from which Bench he was committed to take his trial for stabbing his own daughter (a girl of fifteen years of age) in the abdomen, to the danger of her life.

ROADS.—There has been great improvements on the road at Razorback (this side), and it would be a great benefit to the public if the gang stationed there were sent forward to Bargo River, this side, where the road is in a fearful state. The next place that is impassable is between Green's and Cordeux's Hill, where, if something is not done speedily, a catalogue of accidents may be expected forthwith to be filled up.

STORM.—Marulan was visited on Monday evening, the 30th ult., by a most terrific storm of thunder, hail, and rain, which lasted about an hour, the road was impassable next morning from trees falling across. It was partially felt at Goulburn and other places, but seems to have spent its strength at Marulan, where the rain and hail fell so fast that on rising ground it was four inches deep of water.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

FOSS AND LLOYD.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bush Boots, Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Port and Sherry Wines, Tea, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pickles, Fruits, Capers, Maccaroni, Gunpowder, Hardware, Paints, Horse, Saddle and Bridle, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Gin, Brandy, Arrowroot, Window Frames, Doors, Chairs, Tables, &c.

MR. MOSES JOSEPH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Looking Glasses, Slops, Shop Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Allotments in the Sydney Redfern Estate, One Hundred Acres at Banks Town, Houses at Scone, near Maitland, a Butcher's Shop and House in Bank-street, Chippendale.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. LISCOMBE.—At his Office, opposite the Scotch Kirk, Bathurst, February 13, Land in the Township of Kelso, Household Furniture, Wheat, Hay, Farming Implements, &c.

MR. BECK.—At the Market-place, Campbelltown, February 9, Dairy Cattle and Bulls; at the Residence of Captain Allman, February 10, Household Furniture.

MR. G. WILKINSON.—At Brinkburne, near Gresford, Paterson, February 17, 157 head of Cattle.

For the Bay of Islands and Auckland,
A regular trader, with her usual despatch,

THE Packet Schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy.
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
February 8. 2047

For Port Nicholson and Valparaiso,
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *NAVARINO*, A 1, 463 tons, C. A. Warming, commander. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE,
2026 Agent.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT,
To sail on the 21st instant.

THE FINE A1 SHIP *JOHN WOODALL*, 480 tons, John Williams, commander. This vessel, having superior cabin accommodations for passengers, presents an excellent opportunity for those proceeding to England by this route. For passage apply to Captain Williams, on board, or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, February 7. 2025

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing river-built barque *SIR EDWARD PAGET*, 482 tons per Register, A. J. Tait, commander This vessel's sailing qualities are well known, she has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Application to be made to the Commander, on board, or to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
N.B. A quantity of hale rope for sale, direct from Manila, also, Japan wood. Apply to the master. 2053

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A CUTTER of 18 tons register, is well found in sails, &c; and draws only four feet water when loaded. Apply to
JOHN LITTLE, Grocer,
2050 Brickfield-hill, George-street.

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY,
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company's Steam Ferry Boat will COMMENCE PLYING between Sydney and the North Shore, on Thursday next, the 9th instant, starting from near the Whaler's Arms, Windmill-street, at eight o'clock in the morning; and will thence continue to ply daily, from dawn to dusk, starting every half hour from the two shores respectively.
The fares will be as follows, payable to the Master, Mr. George Lavender, on entering the boat:—

	s.	d.
For each Four-wheeled Carriage.....	2	6
" Two-wheeled Dray	2	0
" Cart or Gig.....	1	6
" Horse, Mare, Gelding, Ass, Mule, or head of horned cattle, drawing or not	0	6
" Sheep, Lamb, Pig, or Goat	0	2
" Foot Passenger ..... (Children, to be half-price)	0	4
Fowls and ducks, unless forming part of a load, per couple.....	0	1
Turkeys and geese, unless ditto, per head	0	1

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Sydney, February 7. 2018

Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, &c.
A MEETING of the Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, &c., of Sydney, will be held at Mr. Clarkson's, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, on Thursday evening next, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock, to receive the report of the Deputation appointed to present the Memorial to his Excellency the Governor, and other business.
2014

MESSRS C. and S. Oldridge's Celebrated Balm of Columbia for restoring, strengthening, and promoting, the Growth of Hair, by which it has been stamped, in the opinion of those who had been formerly afflicted with Baldness, as one of the most inestimable preparations ever offered the public.
A. F. COBHAM,
Sole Agent.
Johnson's Office, 47, Phillip-street, Sydney. 1939

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND HAY.
ON SALE, at the City Depôt, Meadow Hay, fresh landed, at five pounds per ton, cash.
HENRY FISHER.
Custom-house Buildings, February 8. 2044

For Sale ex "Shamrock."
SIX Hundred bushels of maize
Half a ton of onions
Twenty-four half pipes Cape wine
Six quarter-casks ditto ditto
Fifty cases gin (red cases)
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
February 8. 2028

SETTLERS are informed the undersigned have received their winter stock of Woollen and Moleskin Clothing, viz:—
Low blue cloth suits
Good blue cloth suits
Halifax blue cloth suits
Flushing blue cloth suits
Pea and monkey jackets
Pilot coats
Tilbury coats
Birling deb great coats
Shepherd's coats
Convict blankets
Eight-four to twelve-four good blankets
Rugs, Bedding, glazed hats
Strachmen's shoes, &c.
2032 D. JONES AND CO.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF on moderate terms, a ready money concern in the above line, including shop fixtures, and all the necessary appendages thereto, with or without the Stock-in-Trade.
The situation is in a respectable neighbourhood, and in the most central thoroughfare, commanding an extensive and highly remunerative trade. As the advertiser is about to proceed to England, early application will be necessary. Communications addressed M. Y., *Herald* Office, will be attended to.
☞ None but principals will be treated with.
2049

Sheep to be Graced.
ABOUT Two Thousand sheep of a superior description, but which have been recently in some degree infected with scab, will be given out to graze, and cure, upon such terms as can be agreed upon; the sheep are now departuring at Tiara, New England, from whence they will require to be removed in the course of the month of February. Apply to
WM. MACPHERSON.
Sydney, January 16. 866

SHARES.
FOR SALE, New South Wales and Commercial Bank Shares; also, Alliance Assurance Shares.
WANTED, Sydney and Union Bank Shares.
☞ Money on mortgage at ten per cent.
W. BARTON,
Share and Money Broker,
Pitt-street, corner of King-street.
February 7. 2019

To Collectors of Newspapers
ANY PERSON possessing files of the *Sydney Herald* from 1837 to 1842, or of the *Free Press* or *Colonist* from about the same time until their cessation, on communicating with the advertiser, would receive a handsome remuneration for the loan of the above, for a few months. Apply by letter, post paid, to H. E. M., care of Mr. Dalgarno, Market Wharf. 2020

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
THE undersigned requests all claims against him may be immediately furnished for liquidation, and all those who stand indebted either by promissory note or book debt, whose accounts lie over due three months, if not settled on or before the first of March, they will be handed over to his solicitor for recovery.
MICHAEL GANNON.
February 6. 1991

In the Est. of Edward Burton.
THE Creditors of the above insolvent are requested to meet, on SPECIAL business, at my office, this day, Wednesday, the 8th of February, at twelve o'clock precisely.
HENRY PHILLIPS.
Elizabeth-street North, Feb. 8. 2011

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately carried on at Parramatta, between the undersigned and John Tunks Junr., as Cabinetmakers and Undertakers, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th January last, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to give credit on account of the said firm
THOMAS SHAW.
Sydney, February 7. 2016

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual license of departure was this day granted to C. Farmer, to proceed in the brig *Caroline*, bound to Hobart Town, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 17.
H. H. BROWNE, J.P.
Superintendent of Water Police.
Water Police Office, Sydney, Feb 7. 2031

SHEEP.
WANTED, by the 14th instant, from 300 to 400 EWES, young, and in fair condition. Address (post paid) to A. Z, at Mrs. M'Laughlin's, York-street, Sydney.
February 4. 1883

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of either Leaf, or Fillston Woollen Cards. For particulars apply to
FRANCIS GAUNSON,
George street.
February 7. 2012

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Millinery Business: respectable references and premium will be required, as she will be taken into the house and treated as one of the advertiser's own family. Apply to Mrs. Skerritt, Pitt-street, corner of Market-street.
February 7. 2047

WANTED, a female servant, one who can wait at table and work well at her needle. None need apply who are not thoroughly cleanly both in person and habits, and of good character. Enquire at the *Herald* Office, for A. X. 2021

WANTED, a steady middle-aged woman, as nurse and needlewo

AUCKLAND EXTRACTS.

CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Auckland Chronicle.

SIR,—The following facts may be useful to many of your readers, and possibly interesting to all, inasmuch as they shew what the climate and soil of New Zealand are capable of producing. I have a small plot of ground in front of my house, comprising an area of about fourteen rods, which was sown with English ryegrass last November twelvemonths—it grew luxuriantly, and I fed it off with my horses and goats throughout the winter. Early in spring I found it growing so rank, that in order to prevent it from seeding too early, I had it mown, when it produced about five hundred weight of fine hay. A few weeks since it was again cut, when it produced about fifteen hundred weight of hay, and upwards of one hundred pounds weight of fine seed. This produce I consider so extraordinary,—being at the rate of about twelve hundred pounds of seed, and eight tons of hay to the acre,—as to be deserving of notice.—The soil, I should observe, is a stiff poor clay, and I attribute the extraordinary productiveness of the crop chiefly to the manner in which the ground was worked and the depth to which it was broken. The importance of this point may be estimated from the following circumstance:—A small portion of the ground was imperfectly broken up, and the seed hastily sown—on this the grass was comparatively thin, short, and of a pale green colour—while elsewhere it was exceedingly thick, fully three feet high, and of a rich dark green. The difference was so remarkable as to strike the most unobservant. I dwell on this point particularly, because I think it shows the importance of deep ploughing in preparing land for pasture. The piece of land to which I allude may be observed by any one in front of my house—and to the curious in such matters I shall be happy to show the produce.

I am, &c.,
FELTON MATHEW.

Auckland, January 7.

WINDSOR DISTRICT.—The landed proprietors and other inhabitants of the district of Windsor (Epsom) have convened a meeting for the 24th January, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking immediate steps, and devising the best means for the erection of a Parish Church in that district, for the convenience of the inhabitants, to be called St. Peter's. Substantial and *bona fide* settlers have been largely on the increase of late, in that district, and give employment to a great portion of the immigrants by the *Duchess of Argyle* and *Jane Gifford*—we therefore hope that every success may attend the efforts of the benevolent promoters of so laudable an object.—*Chronicle.*

SHARKS.—The Maories are proceeding to the head of the river in large numbers to catch young sharks. This is the season of the year at which they begin to catch these fish for winter food. They catch them with a strong hook of their own construction, upon which there is the inside of the shell of the clam-fish, which, glittering in the water, as it does, serves as a bait. When they catch the shark they gut it, and throw away all the entrails excepting the liver, which they boil in their "go shores," or small iron pots, and thus extract the oil from it, which they preserve in calabashes or gourds, for light in winter. The fish is tied up upon the branches of trees, with a piece of kauradi or flax, and let remain until it is quite dry, then it is packed in their canoes and taken home. No inducement would deter the natives from this employment at this season of the year.—*Chronicle.*

WELLINGTON.—We hope the Governor will not be detained long over the affair at Tauranga. We are happy to know, on good authority, that the ostensible purpose of his Excellency's visit is to make some arrangements with the New Zealand Company, by which the energies of the colonists at large may be concentrated for some useful purpose. Our neighbours at Wellington and Nelson are looking with the utmost possible anxiety for his Excellency's arrival. The brazen mask which has been worn so long is somewhat relaxed, and will shortly fall of altogether, showing terrible blank features beneath. The truth is, that nothing real, as to colonization in Cook's Straits, has been done at all; and nothing but the large moneyed capital of the Company, and the Company's dupes, has held them together so long, situated, as they are, in a place utterly unfit for any purpose more lasting than a fishing station. It is to be hoped that the Governor will make some arrangements to open the rich district of the Thames, and then the colony—beginning, as it ought to do, with a suitable capital, backed up by a large available agricultural country—will go ahead. In the mean time, we advise the Wellingtonians not to quarrel among themselves about their corporation. The borough, if it continues one at all, will soon be like Gatton or Sarum.—*Times.*

SALE OF TOWN ALLOTMENTS.—We learn by the *Government Gazette* of Wednesday last, the 18th instant, that the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction twenty-two town allotments (situated in Auckland, beyond the Court house, on the hill to the north of Victoria and Albert streets, verging upon Hobson-square) at the Treasury, on the 23rd of the present month. Upset price £100 per acre; deposit on the purchase money ten per cent.—*Chronicle.*

WAIAKI AFFAIR.—Mr. Sergeant Steel, of the Local Police, returned from Waiaki, on Wednesday the 18th instant. On his arrival at Mr. Maxwell's station, over which Mr. M'Leod is overseer, he found that the assault was not of that magnitude which had been at first represented. M'Leod had been assaulted by a native, and severely beaten with a club; but the native had, it appears from Sergeant Steel's enquiries, been provoked to it, by the conduct of M'Leod, who had offered an insult to his wife. The matter is amicably arranged between the parties themselves. M'Leod, though beaten severely, is not in any danger, and declines prosecuting the native, who is one of the Ngatapawa tribe.—*Chronicle.*

MR. D'OYLY.—On the last appearance day in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice admitted Mr. D'Oyly, of this town, to practise as a Solicitor in the Colony of New Zealand, he being hitherto an Attorney of Her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster, and a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.—*Chronicle.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—His Lordship the Bishop of New Zealand has munificently presented the pulpit and reading desk to the congregation of the Metropolitan Church, Prince-street; which is to be of domestic manufacture, of very tasteful construction, and completed by the first Sunday in March next, at the opening of the Church.—*Chronicle.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—This beautiful little structure is rapidly drawing towards completion, and we understand that Sunday, the 5th day of March, has been fixed upon for the first celebration of Divine Service within its walls, upon which occasion a public confirmation will also take place, by his Lordship the Bishop of New Zealand. The building is in the early English style, of very solid brick-work, the walls supported by massive buttresses, and the doors and windows having the lancet arch form; the roof is an open one—nobly expansive,—and is left capable of as much decoration as taste and liberality may dictate hereafter. The effect of the building is calculated with much good taste to transplant into this new region of Christianity the venerable recollections of our native land, for the style is such as to require but little assistance from the imagination, to invest it with the respectability of age, and the appearance of Auckland, in the eye of a stranger, will be much advantaged by the possession of such a demonstration of the sound religious principles, and substantial permanent intentions of the citizens of Auckland. The Trustees, the Architect, and especially the Colonial Chaplain, are entitled to the warm at thanks of the community for the zeal with which the good work has been brought into its present state of forwardness. Hitherto, the cost of the building has been, in a great measure, defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, but the Trustees are far in advance of the funds entrusted to them, in their outlay, and it is hoped and expected that the many new comers, who were not present when the work was so nobly and liberally commenced, will now come forward in aid of the funds. The Church is calculated for six hundred sittings. There are not to be any pews in the fittings, but all open: the several families having the right of a priority of choice of seats according to the amount of their respective donations. We have the pleasure to state on the best authority, that an Infant School will shortly be opened in connexion with the present schools of St. Paul's Church. Those who reflect upon the justly appreciated fact, that education, as regards disposition, temper, morality, and religion, commences with the first dawning of the mind, will hail this offering to the public weal with the utmost satisfaction. In addition to the advantage to the children themselves, what a blessing it is to an humble and industrious mother to be relieved during many hours of the day, of the constant care of her little ones, and to know besides, that they are well employed, and treated with an affectionate care, no-wise inferior to her own. We doubt not this establishment will be instantly thronged.—*Times.*

A HOLE IN THE BALLAD.—A nasty, ugly, ill-looking document, Circular No. 43, has been issued from the Colonial Secretary's Office, putting off the payment of officers' salaries for a month at least; but as the cause assigned is "the irregularity of the communication with the several out-stations," we are very glad we are not obliged to hazard an opinion, as to when cash payments may be resumed. It would be a very awkward thing if the patriotic employers of labour in Auckland were to follow the example, and put off the arrival of "Saturday night" till the middle of next month! Altogether this is a shabby and very unnecessary proceeding, and we don't wonder the Governor authorises its perpetration only in his absence. If the Government can't pay cash, they should give I O U's. Such things might be negotiable at a moderate discount perhaps, and it would be better than nothing.—*Times.*

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE TAURANGA AND MAKATU TRIBES.—The prediction, hazarded in a former number of the *Chronicle*, that the removal of the troops in garrison to Tauranga, would cause a restitution of the boats taken from Europeans for ignorantly trespassing on "tabooed" grounds, and also prevent collision between hostile tribes, has proved correct. There has been no hostilities, nor is there any probability of such an event. Major Bunbury, Dr. Gammie, and a portion of the military have returned. A detachment remains at Tauranga, under the command of Captains Lockhart and Best, principally, we believe, from there being no suitable vessel there for conveying them to Auckland.—*Chronicle.*

CONFIRMATION.—The period of Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, is now fixed for the first Sunday in March, when it is expected the new Metropolitan Church of St. Paul's, in Auckland, will be opened for the performance of Divine Service. The Court House, at present temporarily used as a Church, was crowded to excess last Sunday, and several persons who arrived late, were obliged to return home. When the Metropolitan Church is opened, the accommodation will be so ample, that no such inconvenience will occur.—*Chronicle.*

FLAX MACHINE.—There is a flax-cleaning machine, upon peculiarly simple principles, which was invented by Mr. Makepeace, a very intelligent and ingenious person, who resides at the Bay of Islands. The efficacy of Mr. Makepeace's machine, was tried upon 100 tons rough flax, which, when it came from the inventor's hand, was pronounced by the owner of the flax to be highly satisfactory. Since this, we understand that the owner of the flax has succeeded in purchasing the exclusive use of the machine from Mr. Makepeace.—*Chronicle.*

FIRE.—An extensive conflagration of Raupo-houses took place at Mechanics' Bay about sundown, on Friday, the 13th instant, when four houses, occupied by Scotch immigrants, were destroyed. The loss of personal property was confined to a few household articles of inconsiderable value.—*Chronicle.*

THE LAW.—During his Honor the Judge's circuit to the Southern District of the Colony, the following gentlemen were admitted to practise in the Courts of Law within the Colony, namely, J. Poynter, W. L. Shepherd, J. King, G. W. Blathwayt, H. Ross, J. Greaves, Esqrs. The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted to practise since his Honor's return, namely, William Donnelly, Esq., Barrister, on Thursday, the 5th instant; and Robert D'Oyly, Esq., Solicitor, on Tuesday, the 10th instant.—*Chronicle.*

The "TIMES."—We take this as a fitting opportunity to speak of our own position with our subscribers. 'Untoward' circumstances, still hereafter to be explained by the publication of original correspondence, that will not bear *mangling*, but must be given to the world entire, caused a breach in the contract between ourselves and our subscribers; which we have endeavoured honorably to repair, by the gratuitous circulation of this our humble sheet. None but practical printers can estimate the difficulties we have surmounted. First, we have, since the Government foray, only so much type as will set one page, and of course two compositors cannot be employed at one case at the same time; second, after printing one page, the type must be distributed and re-set for the next; and lastly, the process four times gone through has to be consummated by printing in a Mangle!—the laborious tedium of which can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it. We have, however, overcome these difficulties thus far—partly in discharge of the debt we then felt conscious of to our supporters—but especially because it would be a sacrifice of public principle to suffer the successful accomplishment of the government attempt to monopolise the Press. We expected that the office complete, which we have ordered from Sydney, would have arrived before this, but a press and printing materials are not, in these colonies, always to be obtained on a short notice, upon any terms: we are obliged therefore to submit to the disappointment of waiting the arrival of another vessel before we re-assume our proper shape,—and however painful it may be to ourselves to suspend the publication of the *Times*, it must be obvious to all, that though it might be generous to the public it would not be just to ourselves to continue a gratuitous publication. If we have only a moderate list of voluntary subscribers to our circulation, and a little encouragement from advertisers, we will continue the publication of the Mangle (we boldly believe we may say, for the public good). —If, on the contrary, the A——y G——l's!!! editorship is more acceptable to the people of Auckland than our own, we shall withdraw, till we are in a situation to bring out a broader and a better, looking sheet, at a less expense of labour and money; but—as Auckland experience proves, it is not always the case that merit may be measured by pretension, or that bulk is a guarantee for comprehensiveness—office is not always synonymous with influence, or law as powerful as logic.

CAUTION.—One of our most respected families was thrown into considerable alarm on Saturday evening last, by the sudden and violent illness of one of their children—a fine boy, nine years of age. It appeared, subsequently, that he had been eating the berries of the Tupakahi. The attack was violent and dangerous, destroying consciousness of surrounding objects, and superinducing convulsions. But for the presence of mind of an affectionate mother, who had instant recourse to powerful emetics, this case would probably have proved fatal. There is a vague unauthorised opinion afloat that the juice of this plant may be taken with impunity, provided the seeds be rejected. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, it ought never to be mentioned before children, who will certainly, whenever suffered to taste the palatable fruit, swallow the seeds also; it ought to be strictly and rigidly forbidden altogether.—*Times.*

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 15th of February, at noon, for furnishing such supplies of Provisions, Forage, &c., as may be required, for twelve calendar months, commencing the 1st of April next, for the Military and Convict Service in the several districts undermentioned, viz.:—

Sydney
Parramatta
Liverpool and Campbelltown
Berrima
Illawarra
Goulburn
Penrith
Hartly
Bathurst
Newcastle
Maitland
And the settlement of Port Macquarie.

The conditions and other particulars of the Contracts are contained in the advertisement of this department, dated the 2nd instant, and published in the *Government Gazette* of this day, to which parties interested are referred for information.
W. MILLER,
277 Dep. Com. Gen.

CAUTION to the Public not to give any Trust or Credit to any person whatever on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt contracted after this date, unless my own written orders are produced.
W. J. PACKER.
Sydney, February 2. 1750

MARE FOUND.

FOUND, on the Farm of Mr. Robert Bell, Belfield, Cabramatta, one black mare, long tail, star in forehead, small white strip on nose, off hind foot white, branded EB under saddle off side. Unless the above mare be claimed and all expenses paid within twenty-one days, she will be sent to the pound.
1869 ROBERT BELL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, from the Cattle Station at Maharatta, Manaroo, a dark bay Horse, with black points, star in the forehead injured in both hips, short square tail, and branded on the near shoulder TH over T, three years old. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if strayed, two pounds will be paid on delivery, or correct information where she may be found: on application to Dr. Robertson, Manaroo.
December 31, 1842. 1871

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Lachlan, in December last, a dark bay Horse, with black points, branded 5 under the mane; any person finding the said Horse, will receive the above reward by delivering him to John Ducey, Parramatta-street, Sydney; to Edward Field, Penrith; to James Collits, Mount York, or to me,
JOSIAH STRICKLAND.
Lachlan River. 1868

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.
TWO POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED, on Sunday last, the 30th November, my indented apprentice, JOSEPH HUNT, native of the Colony, height five feet three inches and a half, hair fair, eyes grey, complexion swarthy: I offer the above Reward to any person lodging him in any of her Majesty's Gaols. Any person harbouring him after this notice will be prosecuted.
CHARLES JACKSON,
1943 Broken-back Bridge, Parramatta

LOST, on the night of the 3rd ultimo, from Geary's Gap, Lake George, a BAY MARE, black points, long tail, about sixteen hands high, eight years old; branded B on the off shoulder, CM under the mane, off side. If strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on delivering her to Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; or, to Mr. Edward Gray, Sutton Forest; if stolen, £10 on conviction of the thief. 703

OFFICES AND STORAGE.

TO LET, two excellent Mercantile Offices, Store-room for two hundred tons of goods, which can be landed at the Wharf of the undersigned.
JOHN HOPKINS,
1367 Queen's Wharf.

OFFICE TO LET, in Regent Terrace, Hunter-street; rent £1 5s. per week. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 1977

TO BE LET, at Miller's Point, Darling Harbour, a comfortable Cottage for a small family, containing eight rooms, garden ground, coach house and stable, well, and out-offices. Enquire at the Office of this paper. 578

TO LET, in an agreeable situation, within five minutes' walk of St. James's Church, a verandah cottage containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, wash house, &c., and stable and coach-house, with a good garden. There is also a never-failing well of good water on the premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Z., *Herald* Office. 1756

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, that beautiful marine residence of ROSEBANK, Dalmain; well watered, with garden and ground attached thereto, together with a splendid wharf, and a quarry of excellent freestone, having a great depth of water alongside; at present occupied by Mr. Kerr, shipbuilder. Entry immediately. Apply to James Munn, ship-builder, Miller's Point.
Sydney, January 12. 589

TO LET, a Cottage, situated on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, a good detached kitchen, with pleasure garden, and an excellent well of water. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. J. Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills. 1208

FARM, COOK'S RIVER.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the Estate of CLARE-VILLE, at Cook's River; about nine miles from Sydney, and twelve from Liverpool. It consists of two hundred and fifty acres of Land all fenced in, and well divided into paddocks; a good Family Cottage, late in possession of Mr. Henderson, containing two parlours, four bed-rooms, kitchen, store-room, cellar, wash-house or dairy stabling, &c. There is also an excellent large garden, lying on the river, with abundance of water, and a gardener's cottage. Apply to Mr. Justice Stephen; or to Mr. Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street; security for the rent, if required. 7980

TO LET, the House near the Church, Parramatta, now in the occupation of Mrs. Shelley. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins. 1738

To be Let on Lease.

A FARM containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, situate on the Banks of the Hawkesbury River, sixteen miles from Windsor. One hundred are under cultivation, and divided into Paddocks, with an extensive Run. There is an excellent verandah cottage, also a good barn, and other buildings. The horses and cattle on the farm can be purchased or leased. For particulars, apply to Mr. Charles Martyn, on the premises, Lower Portland Head, or to Messrs Martyn and Combes, George-street, Sydney. 1824

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse, Saddle, and Bridle.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, One bay Horse, broken in to saddle or harness.

The above is one of the well-known breed of Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon, and consequently requires no further recommendation.
Terms at sale, 2001

FLOUR.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Six tons Flour.
Terms at sale. 1993

To Provision Merchants and Others.
PORK AND BUTTER.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty-five barrels Irish pork (Cummins's brand)
Twenty-five barrels Hambro' ditto
Thirty firkins Irish butter.
The whole in prime condition.
Terms at sale. 1863

BLACK TEA.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Thirty-nine boxes Black Tea.
Terms at sale. 1864

GUNPOWDER.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
One hundred and fifty barrels F and FF Gunpowder.
Terms at sale. 1904

To Ironmongers, Painters, Dealers, and others.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Sash tools
Painters' brushes
Block tin dish covers, in sets
Wood screws
Tin candlesticks
Tea pots
Green paint
Yellow ochre
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 1903

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and Others.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at twelve precisely,
One hundred cases, each three dozen, Sherry Wine
Twenty-five cases, each three dozen, Port Wine
Ten casks Marsala.
Terms at sale. 1902

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Fifty cases pickles
Twenty cases fruits
Two cases capers
Ten casks pork
Five cases maccaroni
Fifty chests tea.
Terms at sale. 1905

One Hundred Double-barrelled Flint Guns.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on , at Eleven o'clock precisely,
One hundred double barrelled Flint Guns.
Terms at sale. 1923

To Builders and Others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
Fifty-one Doors
Fifty-four pairs Doors
One hundred and two Window Frames
Six Chairs
Six Tables
Twenty one boxes and one bag Arrowroot.

☞ The above are just landed, ex *Primo Donna*, and are in good order and condition.
Terms at Sale. 1918

Porter, Cider, Tea, Sugar, Rice, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Forty hogsheads Porter
Seventeen casks Cider
Thirty chests Tea
One hundred and two half-chests Hyson skin Tea
Fifty boxes black Tea
Seventeen tons Sugar
Ten tons fine Rice
Two Wheat Mills
Case Gent's Slippers
1975 Terms at sale.

Elegant Household Furniture, English Manufacture.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at eleven o'clock precisely,
A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of—
Chairs
Tables
Washstands
Couches
Bedsteads
Mattrasses
Sideboards, &c.
Terms at sale. 1953

In the Insolvent Estate of James Jeremiah Byles, Solicitor.

(UNDER ACT OF COUNCIL, 5 VICTORIA, NO. 17.)
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises occupied by Mr. J. J. Byles, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock,
The whole of the Household Furniture of the above-named Insolvent, consisting of Carpets, Tables, Couch, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Pictures, Bedsteads, Bed and Bedding, Chest of Drawers, Plate, Platedware, Crockeryware.
ALSO,
Guitar, Ladies' Watch, &c., &c.
One hundred and four Law Books, 136 Nos. Legal Observer.

☞ The attention of the Legal Profession is particularly called to the Law Books, being a very useful collection.
Terms at sale.
CLARKE IRVING,
JOSEPH M'KENNA,
1974 Trustees.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Moore.
By Order of the Trustee, Mr. J. Morris.

ISAAC SIMMONS will Sell by Auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, Sundry Household Furniture, &c., in the above Estate.
Terms at Sale. 1914

To Country Storekeepers, General Dealers, and Others.

Printed Bandannas, Regatta Shirts, Calico, Blue Jackets, Print Dresses, Jim Crows, Cloth Trousers, Flour, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, &c. &c.

ISAAC SIMMONS will Sell by Auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Two bales calico
One case regatta shirts
Two hundred print dresses
One case prints
One case Jim Crows
One case hosiery
Four cases printed jeans
One trunk blue jackets
One hundred pairs cloth trousers
ALSO,
Seventy casks fine flour
Fifty dozen bottled fruit
Fifty cases pickles
Eighteen half-chests tea, ex *Orwell*
Thirty chests green tea
Twenty coils New Zealand rope, &c. &c.
AFTER WHICH,
A silver lever watch.
Terms at Sale. 1971

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
One hundred dozen Port, in casks three dozen each
One hundred ditto Sherry, in ditto three ditto
Two hundred and ten ditto Brandy, in cases two and three dozen each
One ditto Dunbar's Ale
One ditto Dunbar's Porter.
Terms at sale. 1970

TWO DAYS' SALE
OF
Ironmongery, Looking-Glasses, Slops &c. &c.

MR. MOSES JOSEPH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, 8th February,
The whole of the following goods, without the slightest reserve, viz.:—
5 hogsheads fenders and fire-brasses
2 ditto dish covers
7 cases chimney looking-glasses, size 36 x 28
2 ditto mahogany frame cheval ditto, 44 x 23
2 ditto pier ditto, 44 x 23
2 ditto swing dressing ditto 18 x 12
2 ditto looking glasses
200 dozen shaving glasses
6 cases regatta shirts
2 ditto white ditto, linen fronts, &c.
4 ditto whitey-brown and black thread
2 ditto netted braces
2 ditto India-rubber braces
1 case fancy and black silk handkerchiefs
1 ditto ladies' white stays
2 cases assorted hosiery
1 case assorted combs
1500 pairs assorted moleskin trousers
500 ditto white cantoon trousers
400 ditto buckskin ditto
300 ditto doeskin ditto
60 ditto drab cloth ditto
200 ditto fancy ditto
200 ditto worsted cord ditto
200 blue cloth jackets
30 blue cloth suits
50 cloth shooting coats
50 summer cloth coats
100 fancy coats
200 Valentia vests
200 silk ditto
200 buff and figured ditto
300 quilting ditto
100 fancy satin ditto
100 dozen Jim Crow hats
And a great variety of other goods, which the advertiser is determined to clear out at his present sale.
AFTER WHICH,
A quantity of shop fixtures, household furniture, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale. 1599

Sixty-one Bolts damaged Bleached Canvas, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.

Part bales H in diamond,	53—6 bo'ts bleached canvas,	No. 2	More or less damaged by salt water.
"	54—5	ditto 2	
"	59—5	ditto 3	
"	63—2	ditto 3	
"	65—6	ditto 4	
"	68—3	ditto 4	
"	69—6	ditto 4	
"	71—6	ditto 4	
"	73—6	ditto 4	
"	74—2	ditto 4	
"	74—2	ditto 5	
"	76—5	ditto 5	
"	79—2	ditto 5	
"	79—3	ditto 6	
"	80—1	ditto 6	
"	83—1	ditto 6	
	61 bales		

Terms at Sale. 1984

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
AT FIVE DOCK.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Mortgagees, under trusts for sale, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February next, at his Auction Mart, situate in George-street, Sydney, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely,
The above valuable freehold property, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, under and subject to conditions to be then and there produced.

LOT 1.

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty acres, two roods, and thirty perches, commencing on the north-west side of the Iron Cove, distant from the cove twenty chains: bounded towards the south-east by that road, bearing west twenty-five degrees south fifteen chains twenty links, then by the same road west thirty degrees south ten chains eighty links; on the west by a line north to Lyons-road thirteen chains; towards the north by that road bearing east thirty-one degrees north twenty-seven chains fifteen links; and on the east by a line south fifteen chains sixty links to the commencing point.

LOT 2

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement nine acres, one rood, and twenty-five perches, more or less, commencing on Lyons-road, at the north-east corner of lot 119, and distant from the great north road fifteen chains eighty links: bounded towards the west by a line bearing south five degrees east twelve chains to the Iron Cove road; towards the south by that road six chains ninety links; on the east by a line north thirteen chains to Lyons-road: and towards the north by that road eight chains twenty-five links to the commencing-point.

LOT 3

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, being lot 131 of the Five Dock Farm: bounded towards the north by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes south fourteen chains fifty links to Iron Creek; towards the west by the Iron Creek road two chains; towards the west by a line from the Iron Creek road bearing south twenty-five degrees east twenty-two chains to the Iron Creek; and on all other sides by the said creek: and containing twenty-one acres, more or less.

LOT 4.

And also all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement seventy acres, two roods, and ten perches, commencing on the south-east side of Iron Cove-road, distant from the Cove twenty chains; bounded towards the north-west by that road bearing west twenty-five degrees, south fifteen chains twenty links to the corner of the Iron Creek-road, then by the Iron Creek-road south nine degrees thirty minutes, west twenty-seven chains twenty-five links; towards the south by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes, south fourteen chains fifty links to the Iron Creek, and towards the north-east by a line north twenty-five degrees, west twenty-six chains fifty links to the commencing point, being lots numbered one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, and one hundred and twenty-nine, of the original sale of the Five Dock Farm.
Terms at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to Mr. John Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 1130

Tunbridge-ware, Earthenware, Glass, Tobacco, Sheep Ointment, Oil, Turpentine, Whitelead, Silk and Satin Waistcoats, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, at Eleven o'clock precisely, Six cases assorted Tunbridge ware, consisting of work-boxes, dressing cases, desks, &c.
Three cases double and single guns, pistols, &c.
Forty crates earthenware, common
Forty kegs tobacco, in bond slightly damaged
Seventeen cases and casks glass, consisting of wines, tumblers, and publicans' dram glasses
Twenty-three kegs sheep ointment
Raw and boiled oil and turpentine, in five-gallon cans
One ton white lead
ALSO,
Two cases assorted silk and satin waistcoats
And a great variety of other goods.
Terms at sale. 1846

Two Eligible Freehold Plots of Building Land, situate at Miller's Point, and in Clyde-street, in the City of Sydney.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Mortgagee, under trust for sale, to sell by public auction, at his Auction Rooms, situate in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, instant, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely,
The above eligible Building Allotments, in two lots.

LOT 1,

as described as all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Miller's Point, Darling Harbour, in the City of Sydney, aforesaid, being part of Arthur Martin's grant; bounded towards the north by land of Edward Hunt fifty-five feet; towards the west by Wentworth-street seventy feet; towards the east by property of Alexander Brodie Spark feet; and towards the south by the waters of Darling Harbour.

LOT 2,

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, situat in Clyde-street, in the City of Sydney, aforesaid, and containing thirty-three feet frontage to the said street, and extending backwards from Clyde-street to Darling Harbour.
Terms and conditions at time of sale.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to John Smith, Esq., Solicitor, O'Connell street, Sydney. 1872

THE PRIEST'S FARM.

Situate on the Windsor Road, about three miles from Parramatta.

Divided into Four Lots, each having an extensive Frontage to the main Sydney and Windsor Road.

BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, at twelve o'clock precisely,

THE PRIEST'S FARM,

Divided into Four Farms, well adapted for market gardeners, resting paddocks for graziers, fruit growers; they are excellent sites for villa residences of Officers retiring from the service, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the populous Town of Parramatta. This property is immediately opposite the Government Domain on the high road from Sydney to Windsor, about three miles from
PARRAMATTA.

Bounded on the west by M'Hall's grant, on the east by Rafter's grant; the Parramatta River passes through each allotment, as will be seen on reference to a large plan prepared from actual survey, by Mr. Surveyor Langley, now on view at the mart, showing the lots in the order they will be sold, of which the following is a brief description:—

Lot 1 as per plan—19a. 2r. 23p.
2 " 20a. 3r. 8p.
3 " 23a. 0r. 29p.
4 " 27a. 2r. 8½p.

Title—GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

Terms.—Ten per cent cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer; and the residue of purchase money by approved bills at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest added, and to bear date from the day of sale. 1783

In the Estate of James Newlan, an Insolvent.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at twelve o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
A mixed herd of about six hundred head of cattle, consisting of—
Cows
Bullocks
Steers, and
Heifers.
Amongst which are a number of excellent dairy cattle, together with all the right and interest of the insolvent in and to three stations, situate near the coast, in the district of Twofold Bay, and known as the Cobargo, Murrah, and Bowballa Stations. On the latter station is erected a capital dairy; on all are men's huts, stock-yards, &c., with everything requisite for stations of the kind.
Terms at sale. 1782

THIRD SALE OF THE SYDNEY REDFERN ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to announce that a further sale of this important estate will take place at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 8th day of February, 1843.

THE ALLOTMENTS

to be submitted on this occasion will have frontages to
GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN-STREET,
AND
BOTANY-STREET,

being the contents of Block No. 8, as originally laid out by Mr. Knapp.

N. B. Lithographs will be ready for distribution in a few days.
Title—Unexceptionable.
Terms—Same as last sale.

☞ The increased demand for this popular property will be best exemplified by reference to the competition at the sale on the 27th ultimo. The public, who are the great rulers (after all) of what property is worth or not, have already settled this as no "common"-place sort of locality, but a situation which is likely at a very early day to place the Redfern Estate as a township of itself, such are the vast improvements and rage for building going on there. From its elevated site and airy situation, it is well described as being "*without the Bills of Mortality*," or "*City Boundary Line!*" 461

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
BANK'S TOWN.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 8th of February, 1843, at Twelve o'clock,
All the above eligible Farm as described in the Grant, (at the Mart,) dated 6th January, 1841, viz.:—"Commencing at a stake on the George's River Old Road, being the south-east corner of Thomas Collins's fifty acre purchase; and bounded on part of the west by a line north eleven chains; on the south by a line west two chains, dividing it from Collins's fifty acres aforesaid; again on the west by a line north thirty six chains, dividing it from another portion of fifty acres purchased by Thomas Collins; on the north by a line east thirty nine chains to the George's River Road, dividing it from a road fifty links wide; and on the south-east by the George's River Old Road, being the Land promised. &c. &c. Quit-rent, "ONE FARTHING"—if demanded.

P S. This Property is so plainly described in the deed, as to its excellent situation and locality for any farming man who wants such a snug quantity of land near Sydney, that it sufficiently bears its own recommendation without any addition. 1495

IN SOUTH.—A GOVERNMENT TOWN.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS GOING.
THE COURT HOUSE,
LET TO THE GOVERNMENT.
Producing a yearly rental of £34 per annum,
TOGETHER WITH
DWELLING HOUSES ATTACHED,
With a verandah in front, erected within the last three years,
WILL BE PUT UP TO PUBLIC AUCTION,
By order of the proprietor,
BY

MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 8th of February, 1843, sale at 12 precisely.

Further particulars may be ascertained of the Auctioneer, King-street.

P. S.—Of any property ever offered about the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst or adjoining townships, perhaps there never was any ever yet presented such a prospect of realising a fortune sooner or later, than the one now advertised for public competition. Capitalists never be better laid out their money in what is already returnable in good rental, like this. 1909

BANK-STREET, CHIPPENDALE.
A BUTCHER'S SHOP,

With thirty-six feet frontage to the above street, and seventy-two feet more or less, will be put up to Public Auction, by

MR. STUBBS, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th day of February, 1843, sale at twelve o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, as described, viz.:—

A weather-boarded house of two rooms on the ground flo